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POETRY IN STONE

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The Chenna Keshava Temple at Belur in Mysore State can boast of architecture which is rarely surpassed in the world. Above is a buxome beauty in all her ornamental glory surveying her appearance in a mirror — forming a bracket figure in the temple construction.

Soviet's World Conquest Plans

• SEE PAGE 5 •

Meaning Of Aggression

BY P. N. MURTY

ONE of the central problems of post-war international law has been the prevention of aggression on the part of national States. If aggression is put an end to, the peace of the world will have been put on a firm and secure basis.

What does the term "aggression" mean in international law? Acts of aggression are referred to in Art. I of the United Nations Charter with reference to the peace and security of the United Nations; external aggression is referred to in Art. 352 of the Constitution of India which provides for a grave emergency. According to the dictionary meaning, to aggress is to march forward, to attack, to commit the first act of violence, to begin with quarrel. "Aggression comes from the Latin word aggressio and means a first or unprovoked attack, or an act of hostility; the first act of injury or the first act leading to war, or a controversy. It also means the practice of attack or encroachment. The conscience of mankind regards him an aggressor who strikes the first blow; a preventive war is no less an aggressive war.

Indeed, a preventive war is a contradiction in terms. It is clear that the United Nations Charter does not recognise self-defence against a threat of aggression. There must first be an armed attack. And then defensive armed measures can be taken until police or military measures are taken by the international agency.

Aggression, on the other hand, is a one sided act, an act of one who attacks another. An aggressor is said to be one who has first infringed a fundamental norm of social life. Thus arises the idea of treating aggression as an offence against the international community meriting punishment. An act of aggression is not an isolated incident, which can be judged by itself and dealt with by applying and enforcing penal provisions as in the municipal law. Aggression is the outcome of an aggressive spirit which may actuate not one individual or a group of individuals, but the whole people, and government of a national State. Aggression, aggressive war and aggressive nation have become familiar terms to us during and since the first world war. Before that time, the term "aggressive war" was used as synonimous with offensive war; now it is used as the antithesis of defensive war.

●

The Treaty of Versailles, referred explicitly to the "aggression of Germany" and demanded reparation for all damage done to the civil population of the Allies and their property. That determination was however made after the event and by the conquering nations themselves. The naming of the aggressor with reference to the present Korean war is made by an authority of the United Nations Organisation at a relatively early stage; so that whatever action follows such determination may take legal colour and acquire sanctity. The draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance of 1923, referred to aggressive war as an international crime. In the draft of the American Revision of the Treaty (1924) and in the subsequent Geneva Protocol an attempt was made to base the definition of an aggressor nation on refusal to submit to arbitration, the ostensible reason being that the crime of aggression might be more easily identified. All three proposals were designed to bolster up the sanctions of force contemplated by the Convenant. They were, however rejected by the League of Nations.

In September 1927, the Assembly of the League of Nations adopted a resolution expressing its conviction that a war of aggression can never serve as a means of settling international disputes and is in consequence, an international crime, and declaring that "all wars of aggression are and shall always be, prohibited." In February 1928, the sixth Pan American Conference adopted a resolution declaring that as "war of aggression constitutes a crime against the human species all aggression is illicit and as such is declared prohibited."

●

The next break with the past was the Paris Pact, known as the Briand-Kellog Pact which was signed in 1928 by nearly all civilised states of the world. The signatories to the Pact condemned recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounced war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another and also undertook not to seek the settlement of any dispute except by peaceful means. The right of

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WEEK-END FUN

"I always believe in weighing my words before speaking," said Mrs. Hopkins. "And you don't give short weight either," replied her husband.

* *

It is said that a good leader-writer hammers home his message constantly, like the preacher who thus described his sermon: "I get up and tells 'em what I'm going to tell 'em, and then I tells 'em and then I tells 'em what I've told 'em."

* *

Two fleas met on the blanket of a hospital patient, and one remarked to the other: "How are you?—you look rather poorly."

"Yes," the other agreed, "I don't feel at all well—I think I've caught penicillin."

* *

After getting married to his former secretary he remarked, "Well, my dear, I suppose I must get someone to take your place in the office."

"I've been thinking of that", replied the bride; "my cousin is just leaving school."

"What's her name?"

"John Henry Briggs," said the bride, sweetly.

* *

The offices of the Inspector of Taxes and the Collector of Taxes were in the same building. A woman who got into the lift said to the lift-boy: "Taxes."

"Collector of Taxes?" asked the boy.

"Taxes, please," replied the woman.

"Now look 'ere, ma'am," said the lift-boy, "do you want to pay or just 'ave an argument?"

* *

A local paper had published a report of the engagement of the local schoolmaster. In the next issue was published:

"As we were the first to be able to publish the report of the engagement of Mr. John Smith, our respected schoolmaster, to Miss Matty Murphy, so we are now in a position to be the first to report that there is not an atom of truth in the assertion."

* *

A university lecturer found that one of his students had the habit of persistently using long words in his essays when shorter ones would have done.

He pointed out to him: "You know, it's been well said that the beauty of the English language lies in its short words."

"Indubitably," agreed the student, "indubitably."

* *

"Ye save me fra' drooning, laddie," said Macpherson, "and I wad gladly gie ye a shillin', but I've only a twa-shillin piece."

"Never mind about that," replied the rescuer; "jump in again."

* *

"Give me an example of foreign entanglements," said a teacher.

"A plate of spaghetti," replied Tommy.

* *

A doctor was questioning a nurse about her latest patient.

"Have you kept a chart of his progress?" "No, but I can show you my diary."

* *

A man entered a florist's shop. He had been celebrating well, and wanted some flowers to take home to his wife as a peace offering. He chose some chrysanthemums, and the florist picked out a dozen.

"Ishay", he said, thickly, "wash these flowersh called?"

"Chrysanthemums."

The customer started back. "Got to have something easier than that," he said.

"Give me a dozen pinks."

* *

"Last week I lent you ten pounds for a day."

"So you did. And, boy, what a day!"

* *

Headmaster: "Now, Smith, what are the two sources of sugar?"

Smith: "I've forgotten, sir."

"Disgraceful! Bend over that chair."

"Wait a minute, sir. I've got it. Cane and beet."

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

Folding door SPIDER
BUILDS A NEST IN THE GROUND AND COMES TO ENTRANCE TO POUNCE ON UNWARY INSECTS—AT SLIGHTEST SIGN OF DANGER IT BACKS INTO NEST AND CLOSES THE FOLDING DOOR!
—THANKS TO A.M. WINCHE... R— STETSON UNIVERSITY, DELAND, FLA.
TOM TRUBSDALE, MIAMI SHELL COLLECTOR, FOUND THE ABOVE BOOK ON A DESOLATE CORAL REEF AT THE NORTH END OF BISCAYNE KEY! (IT SEEMS THEY GET AROUND!)
'LEFTY GOOFY' GOMEZ, FORMER VARIETY FISHING ACT, HAS INVENTED A REVOLVING FISH BOWL FOR TIRED GOLD FISH!
the KOALAS, OR "TEDDY BEAR" OF AUSTRALIA, NEVER DRINK WATER— BUT LIVE ENTIRELY ON A VARIETY OF EUCALYPTUS LEAF! (THEY'RE RELATED TO THE VIRGINIA OPOSSUM!)
—THANKS TO CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

HOW TO STAY A BACHELOR

BY LORD ROSENFIELD

MORE and more victory-flushed brides are passing on in print the secrets of their success to jittery maidens who are still paying for an occasional meal of their own. I deem it only fair, therefore, to make public my own system for avoiding that bachelor's mirage called marriage, writes Loyd Rosenfield in "This Week Magazine".

The perfect formula is, of course, don't go out with girls. But I pass over this drastic expedient in favour of more practical advice.

DON'T GO STEADY.

I know, the rotation system is a lot of work, and sometimes you forget which technique you are working on whom, but the lazy man no gets into habit of going with one girl already has one foot in the cottage.

DON'T BE KIND TO CHILDREN AND DUMB ANIMALS.

I don't mean for you to go out o fyour way to kick them or tie tin cans to their tails, but don't be overly enthusiastic. If there is anything that evokes a rising tide of tenderness in the female bosom it is the picture of a big strong man fondling a puppy or chucking a baby under the chin.

ISSUE DREARY FINANCIAL REPORTS.

In the presence of her father complain bitterly about how hard you work for a pittance. Cross your legs casually and let him see the hole in the sole of your shoe.

DON'T BE YOUR OWN LOVABLE SELF AROUND HER MOTHER.

The downfall of many an otherwise careful young man has been being too attentive to what he soon discovers is his mother-in-law. Such little courtesies as bringing Mom a corsage every time her daughter gets one, telling Mom what a good cook she is and taking her along to the show once in a while have made many surprised daughters realize they were desperately in love.

BEAT HER FATHER AT GAMES.

When the old boy takes you out to his club for a round of golf, try to win every hole, fight for every stroke and even cheat a little if you have to. If this doesn't convince him you are a cad get him into a canasta game, play for money and beat him soundly. If he accidentally wins, you can laugh, say, "That was fun," and forget about paying him.

MAKE HER FRIENDS DISLIKE YOU.

Sooner or later she will have a group of her friends over to pass judgment on you.

So whenever ther's a gang of her buddies around, and the girl of your dreams goes out to the kitchen to fix some goodies, do card tricks for the women, disagree politically with the men, and ask if anybody happens to know whether your girl's father has money.

DON'T BE TOO GENEROUS OR OVERTLY COURTEOUS

Don't be too generous with the little courtesies such as helping her on with her coat, lighting her cigarette or opening the car door for her. When a woman gets the idea she can get this type of service free for the rest of her life merely by coaxing you into a church for a few minutes, she can make herself more attractive than a twilight double-header.

TRY TO APPEAR UNATTRACTIVE TO OTHER WOMEN.

One thing that will convince a woman that you are the man for her is to let her know some other woman is after you. Therefore, remark about how few young ladies there are in town and how busy they always seem to be. When she says she has a date with another fellow, act horrified at the thought of losing her. If this perks her up, intimate it is because you are too old to start looking around for other women.

Butler On G. B. Shaw

BY JOHN BINGLEY

WE learnt long ago what Bernard Shaw thought about Samuel Butler when he announced that he owed most of his ideas to him. We have had to wait until now to learn what Butler thought about Shaw with the publication of a new selection of Samuel Butler's Notebooks, edited by Geoffrey Keynes and Brian Hill (Cape, 12s. 6d.) The short introduction might well have told us more about Butler and his revolt against his clergyman father and later against the teaching of Darwin, but his friends and associates are sufficiently described.

Many of his notes have the mere merit of standing facts on their heads, writes the auther in "John O'London Weekly". Some of them have a kind of superschoolboy cheek, but there is no mistaking his sincerity in the note headed:

G. BERNARD SHAW

I have long been repelled by this man though at the same time attracted by his coruscating power. Emery Walker once brought him up to see me, on the score that he was a great lover of Handel. He did nothing but cry down Handel and cry up Wagner. I did not like him and am sure that neither did he like me.

Still, at the Fabian Society when I had delivered my lecture —"Was the 'Odyssey' written by a woman?"—(not, heaven forbid, that I belong to or have any sympathy with the Fabian Society) he got up at once and said that when he had heard of my title first he supposed it was some mere fad or fancy of mine, but that on turning to the 'Odyssey' to see what had induced me to take it up, he had not read a hundred lines before he found himself saying, "Why, of course it is a woman." He spoke so strongly that people who had only laughed with me all through my lecture began to think there might be something in it after all. Still there is something uncomfortable about the man which makes him uncongenial to me.

I cannot forgive Bernard Shaw for sneering at Shakespeare as he has done this morning. If he means it, there is no trusting his judgment—if he does not mean it I have no time to waste on such trifling.

His audacities are often amusing, however, and sometimes thought-provoking, and here are some samples:

SPIRITUALISM

"Promise me solemly," I said to her as she lay on what I believed to be her death-bed, "if you find in the world beyond the grave that you can communicate with me—that there is some way in which you can make me aware of your continued existence—promise me solemnly that you will never, never avail yourself of it." She recovered and never, never forgave me.

SUBJECT

Fifteen mistresses applied for three cooks. Turn this into a little fairy story in which the mistress who thought herself nobody was chosen by the beautiful cook, etc.

WHEN FATIGUED

I find it rests me to write very slowly with attention to the formation of each letter, I am often thus able to go on when I could not otherwise do so.

DENTISTS & SOLICITORS

These are the people to whom we always show our best side.

A DRUNKARD

would not give money to sober people. He said they would only eat it, and buy clothes and send their children to school with it.

ATHANASIAN CREED

is to me light and intelligible reading in comparison with much that now passes for science.

MAN'S STYLE IN WRITING

should be like his dress; should attract as little attention as possible.

BY FAITH

a man can even read Herbert Spencer.

DEATH

is only a larger kind of going abroad.

MYSELF

At Biella a clergyman was bur-

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

WAR HYSTERIA CONTINUES IN PAKISTAN

But Delhi Unnerved By 'Jehad' Cry

INDIA LACKS PROPER PUBLICITY ABROAD

INDO-PAKISTAN relations remained the principal topic of discussion in New Delhi during the week. The Prime Minister's reply to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's telegram and latter's rejoinder to India's reply did not bring changes of peace any nearer.

PRIME Minister Nehru has made India's stand abundently clear to Pakistan. Firstly, the Prime Minister has done everything in his power to improve Indo-Pakistan relations. There is, however, a limit to the Prime Minister's efforts. The Prime Minister can never agree to jeopardise the freedom and territorial integrity of India. The present deadlock should be viewed in this context.

For months together, there has been an unchecked campaign of filthy abuse, provocation, incitement to war and 'Jehad' against India in Pakistan.

During the worst days of war, words now used for India's Prime Minsiter in Pakistan Press and by Pakistan publicmen, were not used for the criminals of World War II. There has been open incitement to war in Pakistan against "the unbelievers of Bharat".

In Name Of Islam

In the name of Islam, people have been urged to free, not Kashmir, but Delhi from the yoke of Hindu usurpers. Times out of number, India and her Prime Minister Nehru made fervent appeals to Pakistan to call off this campaign.

Prime Minister Nehru had the Constitution amended to prevent any undignified attack on any foreign power. Liaquat now says, that he could not call off the campaign because of "freedom of expression" in Pakistan.

History is not wanting in records of such fanatical incitement.

Passions, once raised, are very difficult to control and Liaquat has virtually created a position in which he must either push his country to war or be overthrown himself.

Faced with such a situation, India's Prime Minister had no alternative, but to take all possible steps to protect and safeguard the freedom and liberty of India. As the Prime Minister himself recently declared, he would have been guilty of derelication of duty to India, had he not taken the steps, he did take. Liaquat is naturally angry, because the presence of Indian Army on the Indian border has ruined his plans.

Firm Stand

There has been no secrecy or doubt about these plans. Pakistan has been and is opposed to the Kashmir Constituent Assembly decision. It has been Pakistan's plan to prevent the holding of the elections to the Kashmir Constituent Assembly by all possible means. Moving of Indian troops to the Indo-Pakistan frontier has made this plan a very difficult one, hence the gnashing to teeth and clenching of fists. There are two things certain in this uncertain situation. Firstly, Indian troops shall not be withdrawn till anti-Indian campaign is called off in Pakistan and all threats to India's freedom and territorial integrity are completely removed. Secondly, inspite of all the provocation, India shall not fire the first shot, but Indian people shall defend their country to the last, once they are attacked in Kashmir or elsewhere.

Delhi's Mistake

The President's address to Parliament, last Monday, buried the ghost of the Central Pay Commission. This is what the President said:—

"The recommendations of Pay Commission were made in a different context and provided a scheme for a reduction in Dearness Allowance in the expectation of fall in prices rather than for an increase."

It is gratifying that this realization has come, though four years too late.

The late Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah saw the dangers of implementing the Pay Commission's recommendations. He threw the Report in his fireplace and appointed another Pay Commission. He also made it a rule that no one in Pakistan service would get more than 33 per cent of what he received on August 14, 1947. Pakistan's economy was saved. In New Delhi people who received Rs. 350 on August 14, 1947, were suddenly upgraded to receive 1,500. The problem could not be solved by freezing Dearness Allowances. It will be solved by the revision of salary scales, in order to bring them into line with the scales in the States.

There is another aspect of the economic situation in this country. India is not yet at war but very nearly at war. It is high time this country's economy was also switched on to war footing, in as much as to stop all unessential expenditure. The need of the hour requires a rigid conservation of stocks, stock-piling and total stoppage of non-essential expenditure.

Publicity Abroad

India's publicity abroad has also been in the limelight during the week. There should be some surprise that, notwithstanding India's good case, a number of foreign papers have gone against India. That many newspapers are traditionally against India is no argument. It is a Press Relation Officer's job to convert the hostile press into a friendly press. The fact, however is that there are no Public Relations worth the name. Some waterboys have been collected and placed in-Charge of India's publicity. They have neither the background nor the ability to do their work They have not the status of meeting socially the national editors in a foreign capital. They often run after the local reporter of Reuters' to persuade him to cable their Minister's speech out to India.

The British in New Delhi had set up a Board with the Information Secretary as its Chairman to plan India's publicity. The Board had weekly meetings, when problems of telling publicity were discussed. Today, the Bureau of Press Information is a sort of post office through which Government communiques are doled out to the Press. The officers of the Bureau are so much burdened with red tapeism that they have little time to plan out publicity.

Let me cite an illustration. Dr. John Mathai along with "Eastern Economist" have been demanding the revaluation of the Indian Rupee A good Publicity Officer would have placed the Government's viewpoint before the public. In fact, a good publicity organisation should anticipate problems. Speaking from experience it could be said that Foreign Public Relations in New Delhi is cent per cent more efficient and more helpful to press correspondents that the premier organisation of this country. A thorough shake up is needed, if India wants its viewpoint to be understood and appreciated, particularly abroad.

INDIA SIGNS G. A. T. T. PROTOCOL

At U.N. Headquarters in the presence of Mr. William W. Cox (Standing), of the U.N. Legal Department, Sir Benegal N. Rau, Permanent Representative of India signs the Fifth Protocol of Rectification to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

A KING GREETS WINNER

King Gustav Adolf seen as he congratulates Lennart Bergelin on his triumph over Gottfried Von Gramm in the Davis Cup competition in Bastad, Sweden.

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TEST-TUBE CALVES

BY C. R. SANE

Special Officer, Artificial Insemination Section, Bombay State

ARTIFICIAL insemination, widely used in countries like the United States, Britain and the Netherlands for the quick development of dairy breeds, is now being tried for the first time in Bombay State, a scheme which was sanctioned by the State Government sometime last year.

The first of the artificial insemination centres in the State has already been opened at Poona, where preliminary experiments conducted have given encouraging results. The Centre is now fully equipped for inseminating cows and she-buffaloes belonging to members of the public.

The technique of artificial insemination consists firstly of collecting the semen of a proven bull by a simple but scientific method subjecting it to tests to ascertain its suitability and then diluting it and storing it under refrigeration. Under ideal conditions, the semen keeps good for about 4 days. Animals in heat are impregnated with ½ to one c.c. of the diluted semen under aseptic conditions. Both the operations are painless.

Advantages

Artificial insemination offers distinct advantages over natural mating. Since by this method, it is possible to impregnate a large number of females with the sperm of one male, the influence of the bull can be transmitted to a larger number of cattle. By natural mating a bull can impregnate about 50 to 60 cows per year, while with artificial insemination 400 to 500 cows a year can be inseminated with the sperm obtained from one bull.

The present number of bulls maintained for breeding purposes can thus be reduced to about one-tenth the number, which will save farmers the cost of maintaining them, or alternatively, the available number of tried breeding bulls can be made use of for inseminating cattle over many times the present area.

The majority of dairy farmers in Bombay State are small-scale farmers, and artificial insemination will benefit them most. These small herd-owners are not economically in a position to maintain a breeding bull to serve their small herds. This has resulted in an irregularity in breeding, many animals remaining uncovered for varying periods, and thus the dry periods in these animals have increased, while total milk production has gone down. Such small dairymen will find it profitable to artificially inseminate their female stock at the Government centres.

PATTER

A CHAT ON MAGIC

By Asude

A PROFESSIONAL Magician stepped into my den the other day and we had a chat. I fear I let myself go, and in the end he asked me to write about Magic.

But I am certainly not going to spread myself out on paper as I did to him. I have no desire to create a row round my ears. For, I am in a hopeless minority. What I might have said will not please my fellows.

You see, you and I differ radically about the very conception of Magic. You think it is a "battle of wits." I do not. You think a magician has done his job if he has got the better of you, dazzled you, mystified you. I do not. Definitely not. Sounds all nonsense, does it not? Exactly.

I am afraid I cannot feel impressed by a man merely prancing about a lot of apparatus on the stage and getting live stock from empty tubs. Nor by pseudo-surgical miracles, unless he can create "Magic" out of the show. And "Magic", real Magic is a long way off from mere production from nowhere or cutting off people's heads.

I can only think of the man, I do not give a damn for his paraphernalia. I have a son aged twelve. I could invest a couple of thousand Rupees in buying some up-to-date tricks from the store and teach him how to manipulate them. I believe the youngster could get the hang of the things after a month's training.

And now, suppose one fine evening I put him up on the Empire stage, and he does his stuff,—the routine of pulling and pressing which goes with the tricks. He does not make a single mistake. I suppose, you would call him a fine "magician", would you? Why not? That, I regret to note, is what has been happening. But at whom shall I cast a stone? At the "magician"? But why? If he can get away with it, if he succeeds in making you mop it all up as "Magic", who am I to cavil at him? But what a pity!

The trouble is that I come from a generation which is buried in a shadowy past. And mine eyes have seen the glory,—the glory of real Magic. You of the Modern Era do not know what you are missing. By all means enjoy your tin whistle. But you should have heard a real German-made harmonicay.

Is there anybody living today who had seen Thurston? I did, forty-five years ago. It is one of those dreams which still bring comfort to these jaded eyes. You cannot imagine it. Thurston became the rage of Calcutta and Bombay as he went his way. Nobody talked about anything else but "Thurston" so long as he remained in the town.

What was it which did it? Apparatus? He had a lot, but nobody cared to notice it. Stage-setting? Illusions? No. The thing which towered over everything which Thurston had was Thurston himself. You cannot visualise the charm of Thurston if you did not see him.

He did the "Rising Cards", and the production of a lady out of a glass bath-tub full of water, and then, he did the "Rising Lady" Illusion, which kept audiences in a state of coma as he went through the movements. I have seen the "Rising Lady" done by twenty magicians since then. More advanced methods, too. None could approach the artistry, the atmosphere of Thurston.

The method has nothing to do with it. It is always the man. It is that "something", the air, the personality, the magnetism, call it what you will,—which distinguishes the Master of Magic from the mere Manipulator, the Mountebank in Magic. I do not give a tinker's curse for the Mountebank's box-office receipts.

You might have seen Horace Goldin. One of the Greatest of all times, probably the greatest of his time. Tons of hugs apparatus, but it was not the apparatus which made Goldin. His air of moving them about was that of a man flicking the ash off his cigar. Inconsequential.

ARTISTIC ANSWER

'You'll find the Rembrandt paintings in that direction, sir"
Courtesy—"Tit Bits"

I have mentioned only two of the giants. I could reel off twenty. But what's the good? I will never be able to make my point. If you are content to take young aspirants rendering their "sa-rega-ma-pa-dha-ni-sa" as "Ustads", by all means do. Take it all as the blatherings of a doddering old fool.

India has no Magic of her own. Now, that is a very daring statement to make, is it not? Well, show me a magician who is doing a trick which was not born, or conceived in England, or America, or Germany. Forget the "Indian Rope Trick." Nobody is doing it. And forget the "Mango Trick" and the "Basket Trick." There is not a child who does not know how they are done. What else is left?

The only Indian magician who made a dent on my mind was the inimitabe Ganapathi of Calcutta. A man of no education and making no pretence to "Culture", this man came to be the foremost showman which India had produced up to his time. I have not seen another like him in this country yet.

It is not the real thing you are seeing, masters and mesdames, it is a tinsel imitation of real gold. You are puzzled and dazzled and amazed. But that is far from what you should have got for your money.

Believe me, all that rhymes is not Poetry. Enjoy your Limerick, but don't mistake it for Poetry. A Clerihew is not Poetry. There is such a thing as a "Touch". The Master's Touch. It makes of a matchbox as much a mystery as a piano vanishing in the air with a lady playing on it.

Vanishing and reproducing an egg from an examined bag is a trick which is as old as the hills. You must have seen it. And yet, when Goldin did it, it was as if he had performed something which nobody had performed before. It was not the "Egg-bag". It was Goldin.

Have a dream. I long to see before I die an Indian Conjuror, presenting Indian Magic. Not necessarily the "Rope Trick", but something which will have the unmistakeable stamp of "Bharat on it. The Chinese have it. The Japanese have it. We have not yet got it.

There will be in that mise en scene the spirit of Taj Mahal and of Benares,—— of Ajanta and Ellora, —— of mango topes and conch-shell music,—Ramayana and Mahabharat ——women in coloured saris and children romping on the stage. And the Magician a moving Spirit of India, not a vulgar imitation of Western magicians clad in a sherwani and a pugree.

C'est mon rave. I know. And I know that I have not been able to make myself understood But you have to excuse the yammerings of an old man now and then, haven't you? Let us leave it at that. You go and see the show.

Sage's Ideals Take Shape

By M. P. Pandit,
General Secretary, Sir Aurobindo University Centre Fund Committee.

WHAT is the distinctive character of the proposed Sri Aurobindo University Centre meriting special claim on public support? The answer is to be found in the way of life as it is developed at the Ashram and in the school which forms an integral part of the main institution

THE collective life that has grown up in the Ashram with the basis of an inner life of the individual is best studied on three levels—the spiritual, the mental and the physical. There is, to begin with, the dominating emphasis on the life of the soul, the help and guidance for entering into the depths of one's being and to live from within outwards. The very presence of the Mother charged with the Spirit of Sri Aurobindo has created an atmosphere conducive to a natural growth of Godward aspiration. Mind is the nearest to the heights of the spirit, and it is in the intellectual, cultural and aesthetic aspects of the Ashram that the results of the mode of life here are most spectacular.

Under the lead given by the Master, a new type of literature, in prose and poetry, has grown up. Original research work of far-reaching consequence has been carried on in the field of ancient Indian culture and spirituality, notably the Veda and Upanishads. Successful experiments have been made towards the evolution of spiritual or mystic poetry, the proto-types of which are to be found only in the hymnal literature of the Vedic Age.

This literary and cultural activity is pursued and has found expression in some of the major languages of the country, as also in classical ones like Sanskrit; the half-a-dozen and more of the journals connected with the Ashram have carried wide only a part of the work in the line. There are artists old and young, who find newer founts of inspiration, there are musicians finding newer melodies flowing through their fingers and vocal chords. And then,—this is an important feature—great care and industry is bestowed on the reclamation and development of the physical body with the sole view of housing in it the splendour of the Spirit. A discipline is being maintained towards perfection, whereby the body with all its members can be made as supple, as intelligent as needed to meet the demands of the Soul on this its basic instrument.

Higher Faculties

Behind and above all this intense life, there reigns a spiritual Power, the Light of a Higher Consciousness brought down by the Master and left to be completed in the new type that is in the making by the Mother. It is that which invests everything here with significance. The present writer was intrigued in the beginning, when in the course of his work his finger would automatically lay on the particular card or paper or file that was wanted amidst hundreds. Recurrence of the phenomenon with increased frequency eliminated the possibility of chance and the working of a faculty or consciousness which is self-acting had to be recognised. Again, though never noted for strong memory, he found in himself an unusual capacity to remember hundreds of names with attendant details, and it is interesting to note, they would clean fade away once the necessity was over. Similar is the experience of most of the inmates, in varied ways, working in the different departments of the Ashram. These instances are given just to draw attention to the functioning of these higher faculties in an atmosphere congenial to their manifestation. Mind and Reason are not the last word.

This is the background of the institution proposed to be erected for providing facilities to a large number of men and women to build themselves in all their fullness in the light of the Ideal inspired and implanted by Sri Aurobindo.

There is already in the Ashram a nucleus for it—a school where nearly a hundred pupils including children of tender age are receiving training. The school was started some years ago by the Mother under the auspices of Sri Aurobindo with his blessings and he considered it as the beginnings of the making of a new vehicle of expression for his Message. The Mother has preferred children of young age for the simple reason that habits are not yet formed in them and they offer plastic material for moulding into the desired shape.

Natural Aptitude

There is no attempt at teaching them truths of spiritual life or yoga or moral precepts; they imbibe them in the general atmosphere and learn to react instinctively to things of the Spirit in a direct and unsophisticated manner without the inhibitions of awe and fear intervening between them and their Maker. There is undoubtedly a syllabus and an examination system to support the studies at the school. The students are encouraged to devote themselves to particular subjects for which they have aptitude. Thus one may read history in the fourth class while studying mathematics in the second; deficiency in one subject is not allowed to arrest progress in others. Contrary to what pundits of education say, it is found here that young children have a striking capacity to pick up languages—only they should not have to learn them compulsorily. Any boy (or girl) in the Ashram, for instance, knows English, French, Hindustani, his mother-tongue Bengali or Gujerathi etc. in addition to something of the local language, Tamil. Children interest themselves in arts like photography and painting; some choose to know crafts in the workshops and carpentry sections of the Ashram. Needless to add, these extra-curricular activities are encouraged and promoted. The guiding principle is, in the words of Sri Aurobindo:

"Every child is a lover of interesting narrative, a hero-worshipper and a patriot. Appeal to these qualities in him, and through them let him master without knowing it the living and human parts of his nation's history. Every child is an enquirer, an investigator, analyser, a merciless anatomist. Appeal to those qualities in him and let him acquire without knowing it the right temper and the necessary fundamental knowledge of the scientist. Every child has an insatiable intellectual curiosity and turn for metaphysical enquiry. Use it to draw him on slowly to an understanding of the world and himself. Every child has the gift of imitation and touch of imaginative power. Use it to give him the groundwork of the faculty of the artist."

University Centre

The proposed University Centre is to rise and radiate round this nucleus. Select men and women of all races, nationalities and religions will be enabled to live here and develop themselves in any line they choose but with a spiritual background and motif. All branches of learning, Humanities, Sciences, theoretical and applied, will be taught. The practical side of the spiritual discipline followed here will also be rendered accessible to those who have a call for it.

It goes without saying that in an atmosphere as this where mind and its normal operations are at best regarded as just one of the means open to man to acquire knowledge of the world and the Sciences, other faculties will be encouraged to be brought into play for a growing enlargement of the frontier of human knowledge.

Already, we have here students from the five continents and offers have come from many countries to serve the University. The medium of instruction will be the mother-tongue of the student.

The University with full modern equipment will be a residential one, with arrangements for separate group life of students from different countries within the framework of the larger community. An International Museum is proposed to be built where students (and visitors) will find all important civilisations, past and present, of the world presented in line, design and lay-out in so many blocks. Artists from va-

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No Place For Two Ideologies

SOVIET PLAN FOR WORLD CONQUEST

THE Soviet plan for world conquest, with the United States as the No. 1 target, is clearly revealed in Joseph Stalin's own words through the years and up to the present time.

International News Service herewith prese nts the details of that plan in a series of five eye-opening article s culled from Stalin's collected writings, speeches, lectures and in terviews.

Stalin's own words show clearly the Soviets' view that Capitalism and Communism cannot exist peacefully together in the same world: that an ultimate, decisive conflict between the two systems is inevitable, and that this final showdown must come between the United States, as the stronghold of Capitalism, and the Soviet Union, as the world centre of Communism.

Through all of Stalin's statements—though they expose many devious bypaths of policy prompted by expediency —runs the basic, unchanging Communist objective:

By

Joseph Stalin

(Edited By Malcolm Johnson)

World conquest through internal revolutions or armed force, and, above all, the defeat of the "centre" of capitalism.

To obtain this material, INS Staff reporter Malcolm Johnson spent many weeks of painstaking research at the authoritative source—Stalin's own words, written and spoken. He interviewed various recognised experts on Stalin in New York and Washington. Parenthetical, explanatory remarks are interpolated in the articles only to provide continuity and point up the significance. Otherwise all statements are Stalin's own. Stalin's words must be read with a wary eye on his use of the propagandistic Communist terms with which the Kremlin generally masks its intentions, such as the constant reference to other systems of Government as "imperialistic".

THE RED TRIUMVIRATE

Lenin and Stalin are interested in a document Molotov is inspecting.

EITHER the bourgeoisie (middle class) with its Capitalism, or the proletariat with its Socialism! Upon this the activity of the proletariat, its class struggle, must be based.

All these forms of struggle are only preparatory means for the proletariat: Not one of these forms taken separately represents decisive means with the aid of which the proletariat will be able to smash Capitalism.

Such a means is the Socialist revolution.... So long as the bourgeoisie is not completely defeated, the proletariat must absolutely have military force at its disposal ....

Leninism teaches that: "....The final victory of Socialism, in the sense of complete guarantee against the restoration of bourgeoisie relations, is possible only on an international scale."

The assistance of the international proletariat must be combined to strengthen the defense of our country, to strengthen the Red Army and the Red Navy, to mobilize the whole country for the purpose of resisting military attack and attempts to restore bourgeoisie relations.

This is what Lenin says on this score:

"We are living not merely in a state, but in a system of states, and it is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with imperialist states. Ultimately, one or the other must conquer.

"Meanwhile, a number of terrible clashes between the Soviet Republic the bourgeoisie states is inevitable. This means that if the proletariat, as the ruling class, wants to and will rule, it must prove this also by military organization."

Lenin's Dictum

Lenin said:

"As long as Capitalism and Socialism exist, we cannot live in peace; in the end one or the other will triumph—a funeral dirge will be sung over the Soviet Republic or over world Capitalism."

Let us hope that by forming our confederate republic we shall be creating a reliable bulwark against international capitalism and that the new confederate state will be another decisive step towards the amalgamation of the toilers of the whole world into a single world Socialist Republic.

Our banner remains, as of old, the banner of peace, but if war begins it is not for us to sit with folded hands—it is for us to enter, but to enter last. And we will enter in order to throw the decisive weight in the scales, the weight which can tip the balance. That is why I think we must anticipate, decisively and irrevocably, mastering military science.

Strategy has to do with the main forces of revolution and their reserves. It changes with the passage of revolution from one state to another, remaining essentially without change for the whole period of a given stage.....

The goal is to consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat of one country. Using it as the base for the overthrow of imperialism in all countries ..... Revolution spreads beyond the limits of one country; the epoch of world revolution has begun.

The very development of world revolution will be more rapid and thorough, the more thoroughly Socialism fortifies itself in the first victorious country, the faster the country is transformed into a base for the further unfolding of world revolution, into a level for the further disintegration of imperialism.

While it is true that the final victory of Socialism in the first country to emancipate itself is impossible without the combined efforts of the proletarians of several countries, it is equally true that the development of world revolution will be more rapid and thorough, the more effective the aid rendered by the first Socialist country....to the workers of all other countries.

Shape Of Soviet Aid

In what way should this aid be expressed?

It should be expressed, first, in the victorious country "carrying out the maximum realizable in one country for the development, support, awakening of revolution in all countries".....

It should be expressed, second in that the "victorious proletariat" of a country . . . ." After organizing its own Socialist production, shou'd stand up against the remaining Capitalist world, attracting to itself the oppressed, raising revolts in those countries against the Capitalists, and in the event of necessity coming out even with armed force against the exploiting classes and their governments."

(Note: Stalin's quotations in the above are from Lenin).

Most probably, in the course of development of the world revolution, side by side with centres of imperialism in individual Capitalist countries and the system of these countries throughout the world, the struggle between these two systems will fill up the history of the world revolution.

Two Centres

Thus in the course of further development of international revolution two centres will form on a world scale: A Socialist centre binding to itself the countries that gravitate to Socialism, and a Capitalist centre, binding to itself the countries that gravitate to capitalism.

The struggle between these two centres for the possession of world economy will decide the fate of Capitalism and Communism in the whole world.

(Elsewhere in his writings Stalin notes that the United States is "the chief country of Capitalism, its stronghold." Thus a fair interpretation of his view, as cited above would be that the final conflict will be, inevitably, between the United States and the Soviet Union, as the centre of world Communism. It would appear also that countries which have "gravitated" to Socialism, as Stalin terms it, now include the so-called Soviet Satellite States).

(Sources for the above Stalin quotations are: Stalin article, "Anarchism or Socialism" a Stalin letter to C. Ivanov, Feb. 12, 1938; Stalin's report to the 10th All-Russian Congress of the Soviets, Dec. 26, 1922; Stalin's Collected Works, Vol. 7).

(To be continued)

Soviet Dreads War Above All Things

BY EDWARD CRANKSHAW

Expansion Along Line Of Least Resistance

LENIN and Stalin have made it clear that the Communist Party has no moral objection to wars of aggression. Lenin scoffed at the distinction between aggressive and defensive wars, while Stalin has provided a formula to disguise unprovoked aggression as defence of the working-class. The Communist Party holds certain aims which might be achieved by wars of conquest, and if such wars could be carried out cheaply, quickly and with little or no risk of failure, it wou'd have no hesitation in starting them, says the writer in "The Spectator."

But the cost is high, the risk is great, and the Communist interpretation of history teaches the Party that time is on its side and final victory inevitable. Sooner or later, before the world revolution is achieved, there will be at least one more major war; but it is in the interest of the Party to see that it is directly involved to the least possible extent and strong enough to triumph when the rest of the world collapses as a result of mutual destruction, attrition and exhaustion. The base of the Communist Party is the Soviet Union, which must therefore be preserved undamaged. The Communist Manifesto is out of date. A century ago "the workers of the world" had nothing to lose but their chains; but now they have all Russia.

Expansionism

Russia herself has been an expanding Power throughout her history; expansion along the line of least resistance has become a second nature to her. The character of the great Eurasian plain, which had to be filled up, the drive towards mercantile outlets in the shape of warm-water ports, the obsession with long and highly vulnerable frontiers, the belief in the Russian mission to save the world from corruption—all these have sustained past rulers of Russia in their ceaseless probing.

But at no time have the Russians launched a major war against strong opposition; they have preferred diplomacy, backed by the threat of a large standing army, and they have sought to undermine rather than to overthrow.

Today the popular comparison between Hitler and Stalin simply will hold water. Russia has increased her hold on Europe mainly by retaining her grip on countries into which her forces were welcomed as part of a liberating army. Even in Czechoslovakia she did not, like Hitler, risk a major war by marching her troops into Prague; she employed Czechoslovak nationals to do her work for her. When, with the revolt of Tito, she was resisted and defied by a country considerably smaller and weaker than America and a great deal more vulnerable, all she could bring herself to do was to hurl invective and promote an economic blockade. The same technique is visible in the Far East. For Russia to start a war now even if she used only satellite troops, knowing that this would lead to retaliation on her own body, would be a totally new development, for which there is no precedent.

To Counteract

We too readily take at its face-value the Communist pre-occupation with world revolution and overlook the manner in which, since 1928, Soviet international adventures have sprung from the exigencies of Soviet domestic policy. Nobody would seriously suggest that Stalin, the latest version of the Russian autocrat, is more interested in the Marxist ideal than in a strong Russia.

What conceivable interest, except in a purely negative sense, can Stalin have in an extension of Communism beyond his control? And how could he hope to control a Communist continent of America to come no nearer home? He cannot even subdue a Communist Yugoslavia. Communism in China and the undeveloped territories of Asia and Africa must be seen by the Kremlin less as an extension of its own influence than as a diminution of Anglo-American influence.

And, in the case of China particularly, by encouraging an efficient regime the Rus-

(Continued on Page 22)

LAST LOOK ROUND

Big Breaches

WHICH is the citadel of the Congress in the country? Or what are the strongholds of the Congress among the present day states of India?

This is a very tough point to answer.

A fight for independence does require a good deal of basic emotion among the people who join it. At some stage or the other in the fight almost blind obedience to the plans and strategy of the struggle becomes the atom bomb that smashes the resistance of the opponent.

From times immemorial, we can recall from the Ramayan that Kishkindha, the kingdom of Sugriva, with the doughty fighter Hanuman and the limitless army, have put themselves on the side of right to fight the might of the evil-doer. They aided Rama to vanquish Ravana and recover Sita.

It was at Bezwada on the sacred banks of the Krishna river that Mahatmaji is said to have conceived the idea of the Congress Tricolour and the Charkha weapon was forged at one of the A.I.C.C. meetings there.

But in the whole of the country today in spite of the all-over rule of the Congress throughout India, it was Andhra—the Kishkindha of Ramayana time—where the Communists have persistently carried on their violent land-grabbing tactics. Where they do not succeed they have destroyed men, residences and crops and laid devastation far and wide over that part of the old Kishkindha.

Here Congress has still a hold. But it is a hold where warring parties are clashing daily against one another and new alignments are formed. Somebody said that Gandhiji was unpredictable. Nobody could say what surprise he would spring on the country and the masses at any moment. As good followers of Mahatma, the Andhras seem to have imbibed this quality and seem to be now making a demonstrable experiment on it.

Others Too

LEADERS first sway the masses round about their own residences and in their own province, before the far-off people are likely to come under the sway of their influence. Mahatmaji had two ostensible places of residence in India for a long time. He had his Sabarmati Ashram, where he spent a number of years after his return from South Africa. It was his Dandi March vow of not returning to the same place till the poor man's salt was free—till we got Swaraj—that probably induced him to go to Wardha, where there were two attractions. One was his sincere follower Vinoba Bhave—the apostle of "Bhu Daan" or land-gift to the landless poor—and the other Seth Jamanalal Bajaj, who was the Treasurer of the All-India Tilak Memorial Fund of a crore and over for a number of years. It was at Wardha that he built up the Maganashram in memory of his nephew, Maganalal Gandhi, a great worker in the cause of Khadi. Here it was that later the Bajajwadi establishments grew up with multifarious activities like the Basic Education training centres, the Kasturba Trust activities, Spinners' Association headquarters etc.

Mr. Kripalani and his wife Sucheta, who have been ultimately able to make a Central Cabinet Minister quit the Government of Pandit Nehru and make common cause with them, recently stormed the first citadel of Mahatma—Gujarat. Controls have been a chafing yoke on the business community throughout India—not merely in Gujerat. The first plank, next to fighting corruption in the Government of the day, of Kripalani's Praja Party has therefore, been formulated last week as the lifting of all controls. This will give Swaraj to the business community to carry on the trade of the country unhindered by any irksome, howsoever necessary Governmental restrictions. With this one assurance the bait is well-weighted for a big catch—of the Banias of Gujarat.

Wardha Citadel

NOW comes the news of the decision of over 300 Congressmen from all over the Taluka of Wardha to quit the parent body. They will of course join the Praja Party. Among those who have resigned are Mr. Satyanarayan Bajaj and Dr. Hasan. They are to submit their resignations to the Assembly Congress Party. They propose to join the Praja Party Group in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly which begins its session in the third week of this month.

Dr. Dekate and Mr. Vaidya from Nagpur were amongst the others who attended the Wardha Meeting of the Praja Party workers which took the above decision. The contagion can now be expected to spread to Nagpur the capital of Madhya Pradesh.

Last week Mrs. Sudha Amrit Rai MLA, from Jubbulpore, left the Congress. Till now nine M.L.As have resigned from the Congress in Madhya Pradesh.

In Nehru's Home State

AS Gandhiji's political heir, Nehru, comes from Allahabad we can call the Uttar Pradesh as another citadel of the Congress where the sturdy Pahadi sentinel Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant is keeping watch as Chief Minister of the State over the Congress. But in Uttar Pradesh there has been a revolt amongst Congressmen long since. That stormy petrel from Agra, Shri Krishna Datt Paliwal, who was a minister in the Pant Cabinet, raised the flag of the People's Congress. Through fair and foul weather this flag is kept flying. Triloki Singh, an Uttar Pradesh MLA who is one of the pillars of the People's Congress, has now convened a meeting of a number of representatives of the party in revolt, IN CONSULTATION WITH SHRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI, with the specific purpose of dissolving the People's Congress and joining the Praja Party.

More strength to Kripalani's arm.

In the meanwhile the Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee has called upon all seceders from Congress to resign from the Legislature and all local bodies.

Many Voices?

MR. A. K. Gopalan, the Red leader from Malabar, is moving about the country skirmishing here and there. The Communists are past masters in the art of dialectics. Twisting and turning facts and figures to their own advantage to hoodwink the masses is a mere sleight of hand for them. But up to this time none of the Indian Communists had so far advanced a new theory. Whenever they resorted to violence at least they had the goodness to say they were following the hallowed methods of their comrades of Moscow to advance their objective of a classless proletariate.

But now this messiah from Malabar is the carrier of a new gospel in Delhi. He denied that the Communists were responsible for the violence and murders in Telangana and Malabar. He said: "It was the military and the police who in defence of landlords 'terrorised' the people in the countryside." Three cheers for Gopalan's rectitude!

Mr Gopalan said the Communist Party had a clear programme for the solution of India's economic problems. Land should be given to the tiller, workers should have fair wages, foreign capital should be confiscated and national industries developed. And then he expressed confidence, as the report goes, if the elections were free, the Communist Party, together with other progressive political parties, would defeat the Congress in the elections.

Sure!, Sure! IF THE ELECTIONS WERE AS FREE IN INDIA AS THEY ARE IN GOPALAN'S FATHERLAND—THE UNITED STATES OF SOVIET REPUBLICS.

Revenge For Mate's Murder

SNAKES have been in the news during the week.

Some months back a news item was flashed all over the country that there was an epidemic among snakes in a U. P. village, where hundreds were found dead on a plain outside the hamlet. Some newspapermen then made an investigation and found that the story of an epidemic was all bunk. It appears that the local snake-skin collectors had skinned the bodies of dead snakes and thrown the remnants of their handiwork on the outskirts of the village! The hoax was exposed.

But some of the stories to hand about snakes this week seem not so unreliable.

The story of how a snake took revenge for the murder of its mate comes from Chandgad in Belgaum District. An agriculturist of the place was cutting grass with a scythe in the village of Kolide some two miles away. In the process of cutting the grass he is said to have cut to pieces a cobra. He noticed the fact after the event. He is said have told his wife of the incident that happened during the day before going to sleep that night at Chandgad in his residence.

The mate of the cobra that was cut to pieces during the day in the village of Kolide two miles away across a stream, somehow crossed the stream, may be unnoticed at the bottom of a ferry, and at night bit the agriculturist, who succumbed before sunlight! If really the fatal bite came from the mate of the cobra that was cut to pieces, this reptile must have had intelligence enough to keep the offending man in view though out of sight. It must also have had the ingenuity of crossing the stream, which probably it could not swim through, as cobras are not good swimmers amongst reptiles. And last but not least, identification of the offender beyond doubt is also a gift not easily found even amongst human beings, as we know at innumberable identification parades held by the police for the detection of the criminal.

Not Always

There is a family of landlords within my knowledge somewhere in Karnatak where the elders were deadly enemies of snakes and cobras which swarmed their compound and house, both of which are situated in the vicinity of their areca-nut plantation where banana, jack fruit and mango trees abound. The betal-nut gardens require practically all-the-year-round moisture, as do banana plants also. The area was a veritable abode of snakes. They used to sneak into the house too on many occasions.

Three of the brothers were deft with their guns. They used to carry a double-barrelled breach-loading gun charged with buck-shot and empty it on any cobra which they sighted. Rarely any snake escaped. Once, however, one of the brothers took a sword and cut a cobra at a stroke but unfortunately the tail alone got severed. This reptile is said to have been destroyed later. These brothers must certainly have killed cobras which might have mates. But none of these brothers or any body else in the family was ever bitten by any cobra. All these three cobra-killers died a natural death.

That is why I am not very eager to believe the story of the revenge taken by the mate of the murdered cobra.

"One of the best dog-sheep I've ever had."
—Courtesy 'Tit-Bits'.

Child's Toy

THERE is also another story from village Malegaon near Seoni in Madhya Pradesh. Here a 16-months-old child is reported to have played FOR TWO HOURS with a poisonous snake, according to a Nagpur (meaning 'snake-town') paper. The mother of the baby girl, who was working in the field nearby, saw the cobra coming out of a hole and crawling towards the baby. The snake streached out its hood and the child innocently took it to be an object of play and played with it for about two hours. The mother of the child and other labourers dared not strike at the snake but were watching the whole affair helplessly all the time. After two hours a couple of mongoose appeared in the field and chased the cobra into an adjoining bush.

There are stories and stories about snakes—especially cobras. It is said that if a cobra raises its hood over a child, the child will be a great personality when it grows up.

Ruler And Cobra

ONE of the late rulers of an Indian state when a boy was adopted by the ruling Maharaja or Maharani from an impoverished but closely connected branch of the ruling family. He was selected from amongst some brothers in the line of successors of the Maharaja's family. About this boy, who became a great and progressive administrator later, the story is told how when he was a child a cobra had raised its hood over him, presaging the future greatness in store for him.

Such stories are sometimes built up as a tradition in which there may be just a pinch of truth, as we know about anecdotes of several personalities like Hitler, Lenin and Stalin.

Cobras are generally harmless provided one does not interfere with them. I have watched at four yards' distance, a full four-foot cobra on a mango tree of the height of about 15 feet for full half an hour, by the watch, though we got it caught by a snake-charmer when it came down taking its own time in the manner of a confirmed idler. Probably it had swallowed a big enough morsel of prey. But all the time it was on the tree it never raised its hood. Even when it came down it tried to sneak off through the gutter outside the opposite house, when it was deftly caught by the snake-charmer and disarmed of its poison glands, which were cut out and burnt by the man who handled it.

"Killer" v. Time

WE can also recall that a prominent political leader of Poona faced an ordeal with a huge cobra in his cell when he was a prisoner in the Yerwada Jail.

The cobra with expanded hood was advancing to strike. But two human eyes and statuesque quietness held the venomous creature at bay till a passing warder got the keys of the cell, opened the door, brought out the prisoner and got the reptile killed. The local dailies flashed the bannerline in Marathi "The Killer (Kaal') had come but not the ('Vel') time."

More interesting is the story of a rattler biting a man and giving up its ghost after crawling 15 feet. The intended victim who did not turn out such, was a worker in an Air Force factory in Texas, U.S.A. He handles in the course of his work on a plating unit a great deal of sodium cyanide which is a deadly poison. He said: "My body is so full of this poison that it has gradually built up resistance to it, but I guess the snake had not".

There are opium-eaters all over the world. Some of them are inveterate, addicts who find they have to go on increasing the quantity of dope they have to consume to satisfy their craving. Some of these are said to keep a small four-to-six-inch snake of the cobra variety in a tin and whenever they feel the craving for dope they are said to open the tin and put their tongue to the mouth of the snake, which takes a tiny bite and gives them by its venom the feeling of having taken the dope in a full dose. But the snake is short-lived, because the bite on the tongue of these opium-addicts a few times finishes both the venom and the reptile.

Dumb Animals Defend Owner

A wandering group of hillmen were encamped with their domestic animals in the village of Anmora near Murtizapur. There were two factions in the group. They fell out. Lathis, stones and other handy weapons were used by both sides and men and women participated in the brawl which left half a dozen or more injured seriously. When one member of a faction amongst them was being attacked by ten or fifteen from the other side, a cow and its calf belonging to the lone combatant went to his rescue. With its sharp horns the bovine drove off the attackers while the small calf lent full support to its irate mother. When the owner was out of arm's length of his opponents, the cow took up a position of offence and with horns lowered kept a strict vigil round him. The calf too is credited to have followed its mother faithfully in the little action.

Loyalty and sagacity then, are not the monopoly of only dogs and horses amongst pet animals. Cows too are indeed sagacious animals and not cowardly as many believe, except when they face carnivora.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

How To Branch Into Specialisation

FROM PICTORIALS INTO PLATING—3

WHEN a stamp collector has passed through the various stages of his hobby, be often begins to care less and less about superficialities like rarity and beauty of design and tends to pay increasing attention to the historical background of the stamp. The life story of a stamp, from the moment when it was conceived in the brain of its designer, to the time when it finds an honoured place in the album of some enthusiast, can be an exciting one indeed.

During recent years, governments have come to see that stamps are an easy way of implementing revenue without having to give much in return, and are ever obliging in furnishing a wealth of detail about proposed issues. But formerly, the student had to go in for quite some detective work if he wanted to know more about a stamp than the bare mechanical details. For stamp manufacturers are notoriously close-lipped about their products, and as a rule hate collectors tramping through their archives.

There also happens to be an unwritten law among philatelists that a man must work things out for himself and not go running to the printers with all manner of queries. Stamp research went ahead in many different directions. Some men concentrated on the history of design, from the original artist's sketch to the finished stamp, and amassed a deal of die and plate proofs, colour trials and various other odds and ends. Others gathered all kinds of postmarks, not only from the home country, but from out-of-the-way places which had no stamps of their own and had to rely on the labels of the mother country.

Laying The Plate

But the men who did more than any others to make philately an exact science were those who did research into the various plates used to print stamps. A few words are necessary as to how these printing plates are made up, and the bare elements only can be noted due to considerations of space. When an engraving has been made several reproductions from the "master die" are laid out on a plate. To the untrained eye all the stamps on the plate appear exactly the same, but in point of fact there are several differences which the expert can find out.

Suppose there are twenty stamps to the plate and stamp No. 1 has a tiny marking in the top right corner. It follows that in every sheet printed from that particular plate stamp No. 1 will show the same marking. It may happen that this "flaw" in the plate changes after a time, in which case it is possible to find out, at times, when stamp was printed from an early state of the plate and which from a later. Modern printing methods have been brought to such a pitch of perfection that there is usually very little difference between one stamp on the sheet and another, but the older stamps were not so exactly produced and the numerous "constant" flaws serve as identifying marks to locate the position of individual stamps on the sheet.

When an issue has been in use for some years, one plate wears out, and the fresh plate used in the new printing might show even greater differences. The ULTIMATE aim of the plater is to be able to tell — by examining a single specimen — from which plate it was printed, and everything else of philatelic interest. Most of the early classic issues can be plated—if you can get hold of a sufficient quantity of the stamp to begin the task.

"Reconstruction"

For in order to be able to "plate" a stamp one should have several hundred stamps, even though the sheet itself may have contained only fifty or so.

This is how one goes about plating: Suppose that you have a horizontal strip of three stamps, with a wide margin to the left stamp and all three stamps showing a wide margin at the top. It means that the stamps came from the top left corner of the sheet. Let us name these 1, 2 and 3, and assume that 3 has a characteristic flaw in a particular corner. You must now hunt through various strips and blocks of the same stamp till you find one showing this same flaw in exactly the same position. If you find a strip of four stamps (a, b, c and d) of which 'a' has the IDENTICAL markings of '3' you can be certain that a, b, c and d will be No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the sheet.

Similarly if we have a VERTICAL strip (x, y and z) of which 'x' coincides with '3', then we can know for certain that x, y and z are the THIRD stamps in the first, second and third rows of the sheet. This can be extended indefinitely until the whole sheet has been reconstructed, and the positions of each individual stamp—and its identification marks—is known. It will be obvious from this that in order to plate a stamp at all, at least a fairly good number of pairs, strips and blocks of all kinds are required. That is why it is almost impossible to "reconstruct" the sheet of a stamp which is prohibitively priced or of which there are only a few scattered singles in existence.

These notes on "plating" refer particularly to the line engraved issues of Great Britain, not only because they are available more easily than almost any other "plate-worthy" stamps, but because they serve as a very useful stepping stone to the beginner who wants to reconstruct, first, the sheet, and later the plate. Simplest item to plate would be the "penny red" of 1858, and the tyro should certainly not go in for any other plating without graduating through the "penny red". But I — quite intentionally — am going to deal with the "Penny Black" first in order to show to what lengths a specialist can go if he has the mind and the means to try it.

"Black Beauty"

Actually hardly one in a hundred of the collectors who specialise in Great Britain would have the nerve to attempt a complete plating of the "Black Beauty". Of the few that might, perhaps one in a thousand could succeed. Without going into details, it can be said that to get a complete "plating" of the world's oldest stamp would require almost 3,000 copies—and this without taking any varieties into account.

The CHEAPEST of the "Penny Blacks" is catalogued at £3. For plating purposes, mediocre copies may be employed, since identifying marks count for more than condition, but even so, several thousand pounds would have to be spent, and not all collectors can spare this sum!

The penny black was widely used, and ten printing plates were employed in its manufacture. The first plate suffered extensive damage, and had to be repaired before reuse, so altogether we get Plates Ia and Ib and Plates II to XI. The sheet printed from each of these plates consisted of 240 different stamps, all of which were "face different", with serial 'check letters" in the lower corners. The top row was numbered AA, AB, AC, and so on to AL. The next row below was BA, BB, BC on to BL. The horizontal rows had twelve stamps and the vertical rows twenty stamps, so we have the lowest row numbered TA, TB, TC etc., to TL.

From Plate Ia to Plate XI, there are 2,880 stamps in all (240 by 12).

It is obvious that a stamp lettered CF is number 30 in the sheet and that stamp PB is number 182, and so on throughout the sheet. But the lettering only gives the position in the SHEET—IT DOES NOT IDENTIFY THE PLATE from which the particular stamp came. It is due to the herculean labours of the great British student of plating, Nissen that the actual PLATING of this stamp was accomplished. In his monumental work. "The Plating Of The Penny Black" he has listed the identifying characteristics of each and every stamp from all eleven plates.

Great Pioneers

The task of the modern student is a comparatively simple one because all that he has to do is to check his copy of stamp "EH" with the markings of all the "EH" stamps listed by Nissen in order to know from which of the plates his particular copy has been printed. Of course, if he wishes to, there is nothing to stop him from going off on his own and reconstructing the sheets and the plates from twenty or thirty thousand assorted stamps!

If I remember right, the great "Sugden" collection of Great Britain contained a complete reconstruction of all the plates, and was on offer at several thousand pounds. As I said, the lowest catalogue quotation of the "Penny Black" is £3. The scarcer plates, like Plate XI (the most expensive) and others would render the attempt at completion impossible for anyone but a philatelic Croesus!

The subject of plating is such a vast one and the complexities so very great, that I have barely touched the fringe of the subject. It may appear rather futile to deal in such detail with a stamp that only the rich can hope to go in for. My only justification is that I wished to show just what CAN be done in plating. The serious student should always start with something simpler. Fortunately there are several other stamps which are more available and much simpler to plate. Next week I shall not talk about millionaire's stamps, but about those within easy reach of everybody.

Long Forgotten Hoards

IN the article on plating, I have said that one would require AT LEAST 2,880 copies of the "Penny Black" to reconstruct all the Plates. Since this particular stamp was issued in 1840, over a century ago, it can well be asked how the several collectors keen on this stamp are to have copies. There is a popular notion that it is a "rare" stamp. In point of fact it happens to be a very common stamp, far more common than many others sold freely at a tenth and a hundredth the price.

For the value of the Penny Black is governed not by supply, but demand. The stamp was printed by the million. Not only that, but a fairly large proportion of these millions have come down to us. And despite losses there must be untold thousands in existence. The wear and tear of the post office renders at least half modern COMMERCIALLY used stamps useless for the collector. And of the remainder, more than half are destroyed by being thrown into the waste basket.

It was the lack of envelopes —not in use at that period— that contributed, more than anything else, to the preservation of the Penny Black. For while one almost invariably throws away an envelope, one very often preserves letters, particularly when they are documents or romantic love notes! The Penny Black was fixed not on an outer cover, but on the letter itself, the letter being fastened by being turned over and sealed at the back.

The musty archives of solicitors' offices, attics in old homes where Grandma kept her correspondence tied with pink ribbon, old boxes and tin trunks—all these have kept their hoard to themselves for a century and delighted the hearts and swelled the pocket books of the men who were fortunate enough to unearth them in a later age. It is a sober fact that most of the big dealers who specialise in Great Britain keep a stock of several hundred Blacks always in hand.

On the basis of quantity available the stamp should be worth about 2/6 or 5 shillings at the most. Instead, such is the hunt for it, and such the fascination in acquiring it, that £3—the catalogue price—is often all too low to procure a decent copy.

COCONUT PALMS

The 1st of August saw the issue by Ceylon of a new ten cent stamp. This new emission differs completely from any of Ceylon's former stamps. The stamp has been issued comparatively unannounced, but

from an examination it appears that it has not been printed in England, where most of the island's stamps have previously been manufactured. The paper, which contains coloured threads, and the general appearance, seem to indicate that it is the work of Courvoisier, of Sultzerland. Wonder what they have done in the matter of gum? Remember the fiasco with the gum of the "Gandhi" issue of India? Ceylon is even more humid!

The stamp is printed in rather drab shades of grey-green, and features two slender coconut palms waving on the shore. "Ceylon" appears at top left, the denomination twice at bottom, and Postage and Revenue in white in the lowest panel.

NO MORE USE FOR THEM!

MORE than any other nation, Russia knows how to harness stamps to political propaganda. Most of the gaudy commemoratives that she has issued of recent years have been tied in with the cause of the moment. There is nothing particularly wrong about this. But our Russian friends are equally apt at purging what they consider unsavoury episodes from the public mind. When these episodes have been honoured on stamps, she is in a bit of a quandary, for the labels have been distributed abroad by the million.

However, there is no harm in trying to undo the "damage" done. And the best way to avoid something unpleasant is to pretend it does not exist! Russia has now brought the postage stamp into line with her current anti-western policy. The latest Russian albums on sale in Moscow are supposed to represent all Russian stamps printed between 1921 and 1950. The comrades not being overfond of "czarist" days, it is not surprising that the album starts off at 1921.

But there are two flagrant omissions in this album. One is the stamp issued in commemoration of the Teheran Conference. The other the U.N. stamp of 1944. The first bears the pious—and short-lived—slogan "Long live the victory of the British-Soviet-American Alliance" and both these proscribed items show the flags of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and Great Britain.

Poor Hungary, among others, must also be feeling rather put out about the "Roosevelt" stamps. They paid off handsomely, but the raps over the knuckles that the Hungarian postal authorities must be getting from their Muscovite counterparts must make it all seem hardly worth the candle!

Mudgal's Conduct Derogatory

REPORT BEFORE PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11 (PTI).

THE committee appointed by Parliament to investigate the conduct of Mr. H. S. Mudgal, member from Bombay have come to the conclusion that "Mr. Mudgal's conduct is derogatory to the dignity of the House and inconsistent with the standards which Parliament is entitled to expect from its members".

The report of the committee was presented to Parliament today by Prof. K. T. Shah on the absence of its chairman Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

On the initiative of Prime Minister Nehru, the committee was appointed by Parliament on June 8, 1951, to investigate the conduct and activities of Mr. Mudgal "in connection with certain dealings with the Bombay Bullion Association, which include canvassing support and making propaganda in Parliament on problems like option business, stamp duty, etc; and receipt of financial or business advantages from the Bombay Bullion Association".

This was the first time such a committee was appointed by the Parliament of India.

"The Committee are satisfied" says the report, "that all the dealings between the Bombay Bullion Association and H. G. Mudgal publications on and after the 9th March 1951 were on the understanding that whatever might be the services that H. G. Mudgal Publications might render to them, Mr. Mudgal would also render services to them in return for consideration paid to H. G Mudgal Publications.

Services to be rendered by Mr. Mudgal were to include putting questions in Parliament, moving amendments to the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill and arranging interviews with Ministers, etc.

"The committee consider that the fact that payments were made of comparatively small sum of rupees one thousand each on two occasion to H. G. Mudgal Publications in respect of services rendered by them to the Bombay Bullion Association makes no difference, as the anticipations of Mr. Mudgal from this source were fairly high.

The Committee are satisfied that he had entertained great expectations from this source, as he had specifically asked his assistant (Mr. Lalwaney) to obtain from the Bombay Bullion Association at least Rs. 7,000 for work done for memorandum, arrangements for delegation and other parliamentary contacts for the rest for the rest of the session in his letter to Mr. Lalwaney on March 18, 1951.

NOT ACTUAL FACTS

"The Committee are unable to accept Mr. Mudgal's explanation for his letters to Mr. Lalwaney dated March 18 and March 25, 1951, wherein he has specifically asked Mr. Lalwaney to see the Bombay Bullion Association for payment, as he has produced no proof in support of his explanation, though it is highly doubtful whether any explanation at all would be acceptable in the face of the two letters, the genuineness of which he does not dispute.

"The Committee are satisfied that Mr. Mudgal in his communications with the Prime Minister, oral and written, and in his speech in Parliament had withheld material facts and had given out a story which has been proved to be at variance with the actual facts of his relationship with the Bombay Bullion Association. The Committee also believe that the true relationship between Mr. Mudgal and Mr. Lalwaney was as indicated in Mr. Mudgal's certificate to Mr. Lalwaney dated June. 26, 1951.

OBJECTIONABLE

"Finally, the Committee take the view that even if the explanation of Mr. Mudgal in giving the certificate to Mr. Lalwaney on June 26, 1951 is to be accepted, Mr. Mudgal's subsequent conduct in attempting to induce Mr. Lalwaney to give evidence on the lines of the typewritten note given by him contrary to the true facts is highly objectionable.

"The Bombay Bullion Association and its President, in particular, have figured prominently in this enquiry. There is no doubt that the President and some of the Directors of the Bombay Bullion Association were under the belief that by their contact with H. G. Mudgal publications they would gain their objectives better, through the activities of Mr. Mudgal, Member of Parliament, and H. G. Mudgal publications—was an after-thought. The committee, however, do not feel called upon to pronounce an opinion on the ethics of the action of the Bombay Bullion Association and it would suffice to say that the distinction sought to be imported between H. G. Mudgal publications and Mr. H. G. Mudgal has no foundation in fact."

SOURCES OF PAYMENTS

About "H. G. Mudgal publications" the committee say among other things: "Although the organisation sounds big in name, there is little evidence that it is run on any methodical lines."

"The organisation", say the committee, "usually receives relatively large sums of money froff several sources. We find that during the first few months of the current year, the organisation has received such sums, INTER ALIA, from the following sources: Hind Cycles, Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Khatau, Makanji Mills Ltd. and Associated Cement.

"Besides, a loan of Rs. 12,500 from Mr. L. N. Birla and a sum of over Rs. 13,000 from the U. S. Information Service were also received. The return that these organisations get seems to be publicity in the 'Indian Market', a weekly said to be dealing with economic and business matters whose standing in the journalistic world in obscure.

No documents were produced to show how the loan was taken for what purpose it was taken and how it had been utilised by the organisation. The committee had to rely on such explanations as were given by Mr. Mudgal in this matter. There was no means to verify them from the books. One fact which emerged quite clearly from the enquiry was that there was no difference between Mr. Mudgal and H. G. Mudgal publications in their individual or corporate dealings either within or outside the organisation".

The Committee say, "as soon as Mr. Mudgal was elected as a member of parliament early in 1950 he had sent out a circular to about 200 business firms entitled 'Your Spokesman in Parliament—H. G. Mudgal'". The Committee remark: "It was stated by the counsel for Mr. Mudgal that there was nothing wrong in Mr. Mudgal's approaching his constituents offering to place his services at their disposal. But Mr. Mudgal was not elected as a representative of any business constituency. It seems to the Committee that soon after Mr. Mudgal was elected as a member of Parliament he had thought fit to place his services at the disposal of the business community —with what purpose the Committee have not been told".

REPORT AGAINST TIWARI

In a special report to the House, the Chairman Mr Krishnamachari, says that on July 2, 1951, Mr. Jwalaprasad Tiwari, President of the Bombay Bullion Association, appeared before the Committee to give evidence On July 3, the Secretary and Directors were called to give evidence.

A member of the staff of the Parliament Secretariat, who was passing through that room where the witnesses were assembled, saw Mr. Tiwari reading out his evidence to the Directors. Immediately thereafter, he came and reported the matter to the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman ordered that Mr. Tiwari be called before the Committee to explain his conduct. Mr. Tiwari accordingly came and when the incident as reported was put to him, he denied having either read the proceedings to the witnesses or attempted to indicate to them the lines on which they should give their own evidence.

Mr. Tiwari was then told that the matter would be reported to Parliament for such action as they considered necessary.

On July 5, a letter was received from counsel for Mr. Tiwari enclosing the affidavit of one of the Directors and the Secretary of the Bombay Bullion Association in connection with the incident. The affidavit was to the effect that Mr. Tiwari did not seek to influence or temper with any witness or tell any one what evidence he should give or read out or discuss the evidence which he had given.

Notes have been appended to the report by the members, Mrs. G. Durgabai, Syed Nausher Ali, Mr. Kashinathrao Vaidya and Prof K. T. Shah.

Mrs. Durgabai says that Parliament would perhaps do well to consider the general question regarding the standards of conduct of an M. P.

Syed Nausher Ali says: "I think it can be stated without any fear of contradiction that a member of Parliament cannot and should not accept any consideration for his Parliamentary activities."

Prof. Shah and Mr. Vaidya say in the course of a joint note: "It would not be in accordance without conception of the standards of conduct to be expected of members of Parliament, if any monetary consideration were accepted by any member even for professional services in connection with matters coming up before Parliament for disposal."

U.S.I.S. EXPLAINS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11 (UPI):—The following statement was issued by the United States Information Service today:

"It has been called to the attention of the USIS that a reference to a transaction between United States Information Service and the H. G. Mudgal Publications of Bombay was made in "reports from the Committee on the conduct of a member" which was released today by the Parliament Secretariat.

The transaction referred to was of an ordinary commercial character. The Mudgal Publications undertook to publish for the USIS four pamphlets for general distribution through the Publishing House's facilities in India. The USIS on its part undertook to pay for the paper on which the pamphlets were to be printed. The sum of Rs. 13,000 to which the Committee referred represented the payment for the paper.

The records of the USIS show that the funds were used by the Mudgal Firm for the purpose for which they were intended.

'PINDI CONSPIRACY CASE WORSE THAN REICHSTAG

LONDON, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): In a letter to 'The New Statesman and Nation' Mr. Munir Ur Rahman and Mr. Iqbal Singh, members of the South East Asia Comittee of London, said today that the Rawalpindi conspiracy case now being conducted by the Pakistan Government at Hyderabad (Sind) "raised sufficiently important issues to merit the attention of all who are interested in the preservation of human rights".

The writers said that the comparison made by the opposition press in Pakistan of the Rawalpindi case with the Reichstag fire trial was unfair to the Nazis.

"For even Hitler permitted public hearing of the Reichstag case with free access to the world press which was in no small measure instrumental in rousing the conscience of the international public. The authorities in Pakistan however are not allowing any publicity at all.

Even counsel for the defence who can be engaged only after permission from the tribunal are bought within the purview of the Official Secrets Act.

SENSATIONAL

Mr. Rahman and Mr. Iqbal Singh added that sensational charges had been made in public by the Pakistan Government "with the obvious intention of creating prejudice against men who are not in a position to defend themselves against these allegations.

"It is difficult to see why a Government which claims (and rightly) that it enjoys the loyalty of its people should be so reluctant to trust its public with the evidence".

The question relevant in the trial, the writers said, was the right of individuals to fair and open trial with due facilities for organising their defence—a right explicity recognised in the United Nations declaration on human rights "in the drafting of which Pakistan's representatives took an active part.

"We feel that only the widest possible public pressure on the Government of Pakistan can ensure that this fundamental right is not denied to these under trial in the Rawalpindi conspiracy case."

JOINT ENQUIRY INTO VIOLATION

East Bengal's Press Note

DACCA, Aug. 11 (PTI): East Bengal and Assam have agreed to a joint enquiry into the alleged occupation of Dalkhowachar and Salapara, two islets on the Brahamputra, within the jurisdiction of Goalpara district in Assam, by East Bengal armed police.

An East Bengal Government press note, issued here late last night, said the inquiry would be conducted by the district magistrates of Rangpur and Goalpara and the directors of land records of the two Governments. The press note said that the Governments of India's press note of Aug. 9 on the subject "admits that the exact location of the international boundary in that area is doubtful, but states that a proposal made by the Government of Assam for a joint local enquiry and survey has not been agreed to by East Bengal. This latter statement is not correct.

"In actual fact, as far back as august three, the Government of East Bengal and Assam agreed to a joint local enquiry and a joint survey by the district magistrates of Goalpara and Rangpur and the Directors of land records of the two Governments. This enquiry was to be held on August ten, and is presumably being held today (Friday).

"In view of the fact that the matter is under enquiry, the (East Bengal) Government refrain from entering into the merits of the claims put forward by the Government of India.

THE 'PEACE' THAT PAK PREACHES

CALCUTTA, August 11 (UPI): Pakistan's war hysteria and the type of inflamatory campaign now being carried out there are evident from a Bengali leaflet that was widely distributed in the East Bengal-Assam border areas.

With the caption: "Pakistan under threat", the leaflet says: "we will have to attack India, subjugate the Hindus and liberate our Muslim brethren. Give up your slumber:, get ready to shed your fresh blood. Two well-known generals will conduct our warfare".

After detailing Pakistan's war resources, the leaflet says: "our heroic troops are equipped with modern weapons of war. We shall attack simultaneously on all the fronts, our airforce will actively participate in every phase of the war. We have 5,000 experienced spies in all the provinces of India.

"India we will win. We will occupy Bharat in seven days' time:. This is a small job for us. West Bengal and Assam will come under our feet within 24 hours. The attack may come at any moment. God and the British power are behind us".

"The whole world trembled", the leaflet concludes, "at the might of small Germany. Not to speak of weak India, we shall shake the whole Asian continent by our strength."

Denmark Takes Over Greenland Base

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Denmark today took over the American-built naval base of Grennedal in Greenland. It will probably be used as the Danish Coastal Commando Head-quarters to be set up as part of the joint Danish-American defence of Greenland.

Tobacco Interests Protest

BOMBAY, Saturday: The All-India Tobacco Conference, which met here today, recorded "an emphatic" protest against the recovery if differential duty from tobacco licensees between March 1, and April 27, 1951.

The conference under the presidentship of Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh appointed an Action Committee to take necessary action to get cancelled "the illegal and unjust demand" for payment of differential duty in respect of tobacco cleared. The conference empowered the committee to bring this issue in a court of law, if necessary to have it declared 'ultra vires'.

Members present put forth the plea that the recovery of the differential duty with retrospective effect was "unjust and harsh and the matter has been agitating the tobacco trade all over the country"

VILLAGERS CATCH DACOITS

BUXAR, August 10, (PTI): Villagers of Narayanpur, near here, apprehended three out of a gang of about 25 dacoits when they raided the house of a wealthy farmer last night.

The villagers courageously fought with lathis the dacoits who were armed with guns. Twenty-two dacoits escaped with cash and valuables worth about Rs. 3,000.

Madhya Pradesh Minister To Resign

NAGPUR, Aug. 11 (H.S.): Mr. Sambhajirao V. Gokhale, Law Minister, Madhya Pradesh, it is reliably learnt has expressed his desire to resign after the forthcoming sessions of the State Legislative Assembly, due to his indifferent health.

It may be recalled that Mr. Sambhajirao Gokhale was keeping indifferent health since last summer when he had an attack of paralysis and was compelled to leave the portfolio of the Finance Ministry. Now, he has been advised by the doctors to take complete rest.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

MME. SOPHILE MONCEPAN, the well-known artist who came to India to paint the portrait of Mr. Nehru has to return disappointed, because the Prime Minister had no time to pose for her.

With the 'clenched fist' on the border, one cannot play the artist's model.

* *

Speaking of the loudspeakers installed in Parliament, Mr. Nehru said that if members spoke with their 'chins up', their voice would be heard.

Why this exhibitionism, when we have already many with tongue in their cheek?

* *

An alleged Pakistani spy arrested at Purulia is reported to have in his possession the robes of a Hindu Sadhu and a Christian preacher, besides women's dresses.

Modern espionage has become a "hold-all" business with overall intelligence.

* *

Besides the tri-colour, the flag of the Praja Party contains the emblems of Charkha, hammer and plough.

The incorporation of 3 colours and three emblems of other parties amounts to "third degree" rather than 'third force' in politics.

* *

The Congress President, Purshottamdas Tandon charges Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai with twisting words and facts.

Now he has been 'decontrolled' after the Praja Party resolution.

* *

Referring to Mr. Kidwai's statement about the moral degradation of the Congress, Dr. Tandon said "It would be good for all of us, if we did a little introspection before speaking of the ethical conduct of others."

True, but the eye sees not itself.

* *

Ceylon complains that astrologers and amulet-sellers from India abet Indian residents to circumvent exchange control regulations and remit money to India.

Why disenfranchise Indians and then raise the cry of flight of money?

* *

Free distribution of bread to the entire Soviet population within two years is proposed.

Moscow is probably out for more satellites.

* *

An Indian visitor who returned from Moscow declares that the Soviet authorities undertake responsibility for social security from cradle to grave.

Most probably, he means the "Iran Curtain."

* *

Madras Corporation authorities undertook a clean purge of kerbside idols installed by rickshaw-pullers, bus drivers and vegetable vendors in various parts of the city.

Line clear for the secular state!

* *

London newspapers complain of a cold war and hot war being waged on the English language. In an editorial deploring the development of "officialese", the "London Star" spouts its fury on the perpetrators of the horrible modern habit of turning nouns into verbs, and blames the bureaucracy of Whitehall for the unpardonable perversion and misuse of the language.

The use of the word "finalised" for "settled" and similar linguistic contraptions are frowned upon as inroads into the King's English. The editorial calls for a relentless war on such horrors as "in short supply" for "scarce", "yours of even date to hand" and similar abominations.

* *

When British merchants crossed the seven seas, started life as retailers of spices and became builders of empire in the East and Far East, they threw the gates open for the "devaluation" of the English language. When Lord Macaulay imposed English as the medium of instruction in India, Britain could not escape the consequences of "Babu English" reacting on the main stream. In fact, the cry for purity of King's English is rather belated, since the English language like a python has swallowed more foreign words than it can digest. The English dictionary would have been on the Johnsonian level but for the free flow of foreign words, as language cannot be always one-way traffic.

* *

In the course of proceedings in a law court, a well known lawyer told the judge "The saman (goods) is kept under bandobust." Anglo-Saxon purists may shudder at this sentence, but it was the King's language in the King's court in India. The English language under the British Raj has dethroned Indian vernaculars to such an extent that an educated Indian is bi-lingual even today in conversation at home. He cannot speak his own language in all its purity, without mixing English words. It is rather amazing that while Indians should cry for the decline and downfall of their vernaculars, the "aggressors" have started the wail.

* *

The intonation and pronunciation of the King's English have varied from province to province. While the Bengalees have a flair for nasal accentuation, the Tamilians have made a cut-piece of it by excessive gutteralism. The Keralites lift up the 'o' to Himalayan heights and their pronunciation of the words "only" and "college" has a "googly" touch. While "D" becomes "J" with some communities, "T" becomes "Th" with others. Some people speak the English language with such a complete vernacular intonation that it takes time to understand the tongue they are speaking. Thus every Indian has become a voice donor to the English language. The late Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, who was a first class orator was considered to be an authority on the pronunciation of English. He learnt phonetics even at a late age and his accent was the talking point of many Englishmen.

* *

Pedagogue as he was, the late Srinivasa Sastri was punctilious about grammar, even after he became a politician, though politics is often considered a vantage point to think loose and talk loose, confuse oneself and confound others. On one occasion, he carefully scanned Gandhiji's writings in the "Harijan" and, like a village schoolmaster, found fault with him for the wrong construction of sentences and the use of split infinitives. Gandhiji meekly submitted to Sastri's corrections, as he considered him as his Guru. Despite this reprimand, Gandhiji coined words like "Satyagraha", "Harijan" and "Bardolise", which enriched the English language. His writings on the philosophy of non-violence and the gospel of the spinning wheel have revolutionised the thought of the world. English language and literature will be infinitely poor, but for Gandhiji's writings and Rabindranath's poetry, whose "Gitanjali" won the Nobel Prize. This is the other side of the story of "Babu English".

* *

Next to "Babu English" comes "Pidgin English", the fruit of British imperialism in China. It is a mixture of English and Chinese words, a sort of 'lingua franca' which grew up with the Anglo-Chinese trade. Though the British immensely liked the Chinese culinary dainties, Pidgin was often the butt of their post-prandial conversations. The story goes that when Dr. Wellington Koo was a delegate to an international conference, there was an incident at the dinner party. A British delegate wanted to exhibit his mastery of Pidgin, and when the soup was served he asked Dr. Koo "Likee soupee?" Dr. Koo gravely nodded his head and in his after-dinner speech he impressed all with his mastery of English and faultless pronunciation. The British delegate was taken aback. After the speech Dr. Koo approached the discomfited man with the remark "Likee speechee?" You cannot beat the Chinese in Pidgin!

* *

Since the British have quit India and are winding up their affairs in China, "Babu English" and "Pidgin" are things of the past. But the real menace comes from "Yankee English". The modern American has given a clean go-by to the language of the Pilgrim Fathers and has reared a linguistic skyscraper with the King's English as the base. He has absorbed "hooch" from Indians, "pickaninny" from the Spanish, "katzenjammer" from the German, "cooky" from the Dutch and transliterated French "auxarcs" into different looking "ozarks".

A dictionary of Americanisms has been lately published. Reviewing the book, Mr. Horace Reynolds says: "The capacity which the American shares with the English, to ring innumerable variations on a single verb by combining it with various modifiers is revealed in the widely disparate meanings possessed by "get after, get along, get around, get behind, get by, get going" and a dozen more such phrases. This tendency, which caused George Moore to complain that English was losing its verbs, made Basic English possible, and has given us such recent idioms as "make with the grub" (Bring on the eats)! The headlong rush of America to speak its mind regardless of rule and precedent results in such bold mixtures as "know-how" and "whodunit".

In this context, there is the danger of the English language becoming "slanguage". The language in which Shakespeare spoke and Milton recited may become "Babbitry". Anglo-Saxon highbrows who used to stare at the gnat are now forced to swallow the camel. Time takes its own sweet revenge.

* *

"STYLE is the man" says Cardinal Newman in his essay on literature. It is the projection of the inner spirit of a mastermind whose message forms the legacy of mankind for all time to come.

Though Newman confines this mainly to literature, style is the man in arts, including painting, music, sculpture and architecture. A panorama of India's architecture through the ages marks milestones in the history of human achievement and civilisation. The excavations of Mahenjodaro and Harappa reveal that even at the dawn of history Indians were master-planners and giant builders. The layout of these cities of the Indus civilisation, their drainage schemes, the hygienic background of the dwelling houses, the utensils, ornaments and implements and the beautiful statue of a dancing girl in a seductive pose indicate the high watermark which Indian art and architecture reached even in pre-historic times.

* *

Speaking of the beauty of Belur and Halebid temples during his recent visit to Bangalore, Pandit Nehru said that those structures represented the faith of man and his creative genius. The builders put into the cold marble or stone something of that fire which makes those buildings almost immortal. "We build huge government offices or business houses or skyscrapers, no doubt an enduring evidence of advanced engineering, but somehow miss that beauty and that 'timelessness' which those old buildings represented," regretted Pt. Nehru, comparing and contrasting the purposeful builders of old with the jerry builders of today.

* *

The architects of old have left the imprint of their genius in every one of their handiworks. Not that skyscrapers and subways were unknown to them. Many of the towers of temples lording over the skies and the domes of Kutub Minar are some of the fine specimens of the skyward building. The ancient forts and fortresses of India have subterranean passages, extending for miles, through which armies and caravans used to march or retreat unseen in times of danger. Though many of them are beyond repair now, they are remarkable feats of underground engineering.

* *

The lion gates of the Mauryan period, the Stupas and Viharas of the Buddhist Age, time-defying edifices of Kalinjar and Kajuraho of the Rajput Era, temples and towers spanning from Kashmir to Cape Comorin of the Bhakti cult days and Taj Mahal, the Jewel of Moghul architecture, mirror the spirit of the age and stand as a lasting monument to their builders. Delhi with its association of Hastinapura and Indraprastha of Puranic times has been the seat of many an empire before it has become the Capital of the Sovereign Democratic Republic of the Gandhian Era. The buildings in and around the Capital show an amazing fusion and impact of architectural styles.

* *

The enchanting spirit of "timelessness" of Indian architecture arises from many factors. The artists of Ajanta, Ellora, Amaravati and Sitthannavasal did their paintings and frescoes in caves which naturally protected their handiwork from the ravages of weather and time. Though they were men of intense faith, they were secular in their outlook and exhibited a unique freedom of expression and gay abandon in their portraitures. Even the temples were used not merely as media for religious motifs but also as permanent vehicles for recording the highlights of Yoga Shastra, Natya Shastra, Kama Shastra and allied sciences.

* *

If a yogi has doubts about particular "Asanas" or if a dancer has some difficulty in catching up a precise dance pose, the frescoes in the temples and towers will give the right answer. A noted dancer once remarked that the whole dance wealth of India was treatured in the eastern tower of Chidambaram where Lord Nataraja dances in the Golden Temple. Thus temples in India were not merely structural beauties, but carriers of the torch of knowledge from generation to generation. The element of "timelessness" is stamped both in their basic structure and cultural content.

* *

Having inherited this rich legacy, will Free India realise its high art mission and play it up? The first major work it has undertaken is the restoration of the Somnath temple. Will this restoration enthrone the historic frescoes and panels, or will it be a Munshian hotch potch? Already, controversy is raging on this issue. A few years back a noted artist took America by storm by declaring that art would never flourish under democracy, as it did under monarchs and dictators. He gave the instance of the Augustan Era of literature, the Golden Age of Louis XIV and the spacious days of Elizabeth.

* *

In our own country we think of art and literature in terms of kings and courts like the memorable Vikramaditya. Since democracy has done away with the Divine Right of Kings as the vicegerent of God, there will not be much scope for temple-building. More so, because India has declared herself a secular state. In the context of this situation, we should try to reserve and restore wherever necessary these temples of Indian art. Every citizen should realise that he is the heir to them and should not neglect his unique legacy.

* *

With the fadeout of kings and 'durbaris' from the political picture, there will be no more incentive for "posh" buildings like palaces which used to be the treasure—house of art. The new line of construction will be more in the nature of hydro-electric projects, power houses and dams to bring peace and plenty to the common man and raise his living standards. Structures of this type will be utilitarian and functional, though involving crores of rupees.

* *

Is it possible to import into new engineering projects old artistic motifs and commemorate achievements of old masterminds? Though we have to borrow foreign ideas and technical skill for the construction of these schemes, should we also borrow their style of building or imitate them? Since there will be no money available for the building of temples, mosques or palaces, should the genius of old artists who have inherited their skill from generation to generation be allowed to go waste and die out? Is it not possible to form a brain trust of engineers, architects and artists to chalk out plans to give "living space" to the latter in the new construction schemes? This is the challenge of Free India to its citizens. Nevertheless, it is a grand opportunity to lend that historic spirit of "timelessness" even to utilitarian projects. After all, beauty and utility are not mutually exclusive, but can live together.

* *

If we look at the shape of things, there will not be much of private charity available for projects of art in future. The spiral of inflation with the astronomical figures of E.P. tax, super tax and death duty to come, will leave little even with top-brackets to invest in works of art. As a British economist observes, "No longer will there be the means or motives for the private individual to order for himself and his descendents a dwelling place of distinction. The domestic architecture of the future will be mainly the construction of villas, flats and small houses. Not only architecture but even cultural initiative will tend to become institutional."

* *

This is not mere scare-mongering, but a clear appraisal of the actualities and potentialities of the economic revolution that is on. Nobody was a greater opponent of the mounting taxation than George Bernard Shaw who thought that the state mulcted him of the lion's share of his royalties. Thrifty man as he was, he deeded the Red Brick Mansion at Ayot St. Lawrence to a public trust, so that he could live in it rent free. In these circumstances, the outlook for art is bleak, unless all Indians voluntarily become its trustees and custodians.

"Balance Of Power."

Burck in 'The Chicago Sun-Times

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PUBLIC NOTICES

B.N. RLY. TENDERS

EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL

TENDER NO. 1/52-53

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 p.m. on 22-8-51 for supply of the following standard track sawn sleepers at the rate (inclusive of sales tax) not exceeding each F.O.R. as detailed below:—

(1) B.G. (9'x10"x5") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado first class only—250000 nos. at Rs 18/-, (2) (a) B.G. (9'x10"x5") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado second class only, (b) B.G. (9'x10"x5") first class Bija Sal and (c) B.G. (9'x10"x5") first class Nahor—total 100000 Nos. at Rs. 14/-, Rs. 16/- and Rs. 14/8/- respectively, (3) Half Round B.G. (9'x10"x5") Sal and Teak and (4) Half Round B.G. (9'x10"x5") Bija Sal—total 5000 Nos. at tendered rates, (5) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado first class only—400000 Nos. at Rs. 8/-, (6) (a) M.G. (6' x 3" x 4½") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado second class only (b) M.G. (6'x8"x4½") first class Bija Sal and (c) M.G. (6'x8"x4½") first class Nahor—total 150000 Nos. At Rs. 6/-, Rs. 6/8/- and Rs. 6/- respectively, (7) Half Round M.G. (6'x8"x4½") Sal and Teak and (8) Half Round M.G. (6'x8"x4½") Bija Sal—total 50000 nos. at tendered rates, and (9) N.G. (5'x7"x4-1/2") Sal and Teak first class only—100000 nos. at Rs. 5/-.

Stocks lying at railhead should be shown separately in the tenders. No sleepers will be accepted from stations on O.T. and E.I. Railways in the U.P. and North Bihar (West of River Kosi). Nepal sleepers brought to railhead at Jogbani Naksalbari etc. on Assam Railway in North Bihar (East of River Kosi) will be accepted.

Full particulars together with a set of tender form may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned at B.N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23 on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 10/- from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts officer, B.N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23. Suppliers from Mufussil areas should ask for tender forms to be sent per V.P.P. only.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER, EASTERN GROUP.

(690)

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, Government of Mysore, told pressmen that the State Government had decided to endorse the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee of the Industries Development Committee of the Central Planning Commission, on rationalisation and industrial relations.

Hotel Workers To Go On A Day's Token Strike

PROTEST AGAINST FAILURE TO SECURE ARBITRATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MORE than fifteen thousand hotel workers of Bombay will go on a one-day token strike on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

The strike is as a protest against "Government's policy of not referring their dispute to the Industrial Tribunal"; "the inhuman treatment given to hotel workers by hotel owners"; "the absence of any regular and decent conditions of service"; "the absence of any statutory provisions for workers"; "the unwillingness of the management to concede the reasonable demands of the workers of the National Hindu Restaurant Ballard Estate, who are on strike for the last 100 days and the illegal lockout of the workers of the Mahamre Hindu Hotel Kalbadevi Road."

The decision of the hotel workers was communicated to reporters at a press conference held under the auspices of the Hotel Mazdoor Sabha, today. The press conference was addressed by Mr. D. S. Nargolkar a labour leader and a dissident socialist and Mr Upadhyaya the General Secretary of the Sabha.

MEETING AT CHOWPATHY

All the strikers will gather at Chowpathy on Tuesday morning and then march in a mammoth procession to Azad Maidan where a meeting will be convened.

Five selected representatives of the workers will form a deputation and call upon the Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. Naik Nimbalkar, the Labour Minister at the Bombay Secretariat. They will urge upon Government to either refer their dispute to arbitration or adjudication on the alternative to appoint an Inquiry Committee to go into it.

STRIKE NOTICE

If the demands are not conceded within a month, then, the Sabha will serve a month's notice declaring the intention of the workers to go on strike.

The token strike will require the office worker either to carry some snacks or a dry lunch or to go hungry, since all restaurants between Colaba to Byculla will pull down their shutters for the day according to the sponsors.

In the labour area also they expect most hotels to close down, but in areas where the official Socialists have a strong hold complete closure is not expected.

It was stated at the press conference that the Hotel Workers' Sabha, which represents more than 10,000 workers had repeatedly approached Government with the request to refer their dispute either to arbitration or adjudication. But, till today nothing had been done.

SHOP ACT

Only the Shops and Establishments Act, was applicable to hotel workers and they could not derive the benefits of the Industrial Workers' Act or the Payment of Wages Act. Hence they had to suffer great disabilities.

Marooned 'Ruler' Picked Up

LONDON, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): A fifteen thousand ton liner kept a special rendezvous off the lonely Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean yesterday so that their marooned "ruler" could keep a belated wedding date. A special signal from Orient Line headquarters in London sent their liner "Ormonde" to the islands to pick up John Elunies-Ross, the 22-year old "King of Cocos" and take him the 500 miles to Singapore.

From there he will fly to England for his wedding to Blonde Daphne Parkinson of Burnley, Lancashire, already once postponed.

Mr. Elunies-Ross fifth 'monarch' of this tropical island kingdom, leased to his family for 999 years by Queen Victoria, has been stranded in his 14 room "palace" for a month because of the lack of transport.

The liner called following an appeal to London.

Complaints Against The Dead

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 11.

Complaints against the dead: Charges against six year old boy; these were some of the works of the municipal inspectors. Persons who were dead and gone for well over twenty years have been issued summons. This was disclosed recently when a six year-old-boy was charged under Bombay Prevention of Adulteration act. The magistrate criticised these anomalies and wrote a stiff letter to the Chief Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (Reuter): The Export-Import Bank announced a six million dollars credit to Spain to increase the production of fertilisers and steel.

Indo-German Mutual Aid

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11 (PTI):—The Government of India have accepted the offer of the West German Government for 90 free studentships for Indian at German Universities and technological institutes and also to train hundred Indian engineers and apprentices in workshops of heavy industries in Germany.

As a measure of reciprocity the Government of India will award ten free studentships to Germans for the study of Indian languages, religion and philosophy at Indian universities.

For this purpose the Standing Finance Committee which met here yesterday with Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister in the chair, approved an expenditure of about Rs. 2,12,000 for the current year.

The Standing Finance Committee also approved a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs during the current year for award of scholarships to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

The Madhya Bharat government have so far received 3,719 maunds of food grains and Rs. 2,684 as gifts from the public to be sent to the scarcity areas of Bihar. Over one thousand maunds of food grains have already been despatched to Bihar.

P & T UNION'S CALL FOR EARLY ADJUDICATION

BOMBAY, August 11.

The supreme council of the Union of Post and Telegraph Workers in a resolution adopted today said that the points of dispute between the Union of and the Government be referred to an adjudicator for an award.

The meeting was presided over by the Union president Mr. A. P. Tulasiram.

The council stated that it considered as unreasonable and unfair on the part of Government to refuse to accept the legitimate demands of the employees and that the Government should set an example as a model employer. "It must be recorded that on many of those demands the Ministry of Communications did not disagree with the Union and in spite this the reasonable claims of the employees have not been met."

The council viewed with grave concern the rejection by Government of even the modest short-term demands of the employees such as enhancement of dearness allowance, reinstatement of the victimised workers, implementation of the Post and Telegraph Expert Committees recommendations, refixation of pay of state employees in central scales with effect from the date of financial integration and grant of weightage for the past service rendered etc.

PROTEST

The council further recorded its emphatic protest against the fiscal and labour policy of Government and expressed its firm opinion that unless and until Government changed their policy a national recovery could not be brought about. The council, therefore, appealed to Government to modify their policy so as to infuse confidence in labour and by that step attract and invite the co-operation of labour in the stupendous task of national rehabilitation and recovery.

The council in another resolution strongly condemned the action of Government in promulgating an ordinance banning strikes in essential services as it constituted an encroachment on the fundamental rights of labour and particularly when Government had not specified the manner in which the trade disputes should be settled under the provisions of the same ordinance.

The Union had always offered and would offer its wholehearted co-operation to Government in "any national emergency but was of the opinion that "any national emergency cannot be tided over without the willing co-operation of the citizens who include a vital cross section viz. working classes whether in the employment of the Government or private undertakings."

The council appointed a sub-committee consisting of ten members to draft the charter of demands.

PORT TRUST CLERKS' UNION'S DEMANDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The allegedly adamant attitude of the Port Trust authorities was severely criticised at the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Staff Association held yesterday.

It was unanimously resolved to present a Charter of Demands the first of which required the Port Trust administration to extend the courtesy of a reply to the letters addressed by the Staff Association.

The other demands included (1) The linking up of Dearness Allowance with the cost of living; (2) Payment of Special Contribution (gratuity) as of right (3) Freedom to accept outside office honorary or paid; and (4) Reinstatement of Mr. A. M. Rego, an employee of the Land and Bunders Dept.

If the administration did not concede these demands the matter will be taken up to adjudication and might culminate in a token strike.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, Dr. Shanti Patel and Mr. T. C. Pereira were re-elected President, Vice-President and Hon. General Secretary respectively.

TURKISH DEFENCE OFFICIAL ARRESTED

ISTANBUL, Aug. 11 (UPA): Police announced today the arrest of an official of the National Defence Ministry on charges of espionage for Russia.

He was identified by Police as H. Karasahin, a former lieutenant in the Turkish Navy, who has been working as a civilian secretary in the Ministry.

MADRAS, August 11 (PTI): Kavyalankara G. V. Padmanabha Sastriar of Kalpathi, Palghat, an eminent Sanskrit scholar and Malayalam poet died here on Tuesday last. He was 89.

Alleged Cheats Arrested

RS. 29,000 INVOLVE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Room Darabshaw Antia and Moor Kamal Faizee, two offi bearers of a bogus touris agency were arrested th morning by the Gener Branch of the city C.I.D. f the alleged cheating in respe of a sum of Rs. 29,000 and th abetment thereof. They we both produced today befor Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Pres dency Magistrate, Esplana Court, who directed them be enlarged on a bail Rs. 10,000 each.

Police Havildar Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday: Shek Yusuf, a havildar attached Momin Sheikh Yusuf, a havild attached to Dongri Pol station was taken into custo by the Crime Branch the Bombay C.I.D. in c nection with an alleged th of a revolver belonging to Dinsha Manekji Masina was murdered last year.

The police havildar was arre ed, it is stated, following statement made by the arreste persons. It is alleged that t havildar purchased the stol revolver for Rs. 300 from one the arrested persons. The rev ver is not traced yet.

STABBED MILLWORKE DIES IN HOSPITAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A quarrel between two grou of mill workers over seating ac commodation in a local train re sulted in stabbing of one them who later died in th K.E.M. hospital today.

The incident occurred in BB and CI local train betwee Matunga and Dadar stations Thursday night.

RUSSIA CAN BOMB U. S.

Need For Big Air Defence

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (P Reuter): The Chairman of House Armed Services Committ yesterday told the House that 5.768 million dollars military co struction bill was necessary cause Russia had the atom bo and planes that could drop it the United States.

The Chairman, Mr. Carl Vins Democratic Congressman fr Georgia, described the authori tion measure as "the largest s gle military construction bill e submitted to the Congress in pe or war".

He said there was more to com as the bill was tailored to requir ments of a three million ma armed force and a 95—wing force Mr. Vinson himself th week urged expansion to a 1 wing air arm and two addition giant aircraft carriers.

"During world war two the was no threat of hostile bombi to this nation", said Mr. Vinson

"Today, we face a differe situation. Russia has the ato bomb and the capability to dro it within the continental Unite States.

"Against that threat, it is ma datory that we provide for the a defence on this nation".

He said that much had bee done in building up a radar warn ing screen and establishing fighte intercepter bases, but more nee to be done to build up bases ag the huge inter-continental bom ers of the strategic air comman

TRUMAN'S MEASURES AGAINST A-BOMB

WASHINGTON, August (PTI-Reuter): President Truma yesterday approved a propos to disperse industrial factori as a precaution against the da ger of concentrated atom bo attacks.

The House of Representativ had recently refused to appro such a policy.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Shud 10, 2007
Muslim: Zilkad 8, 1370
Parsi: Aspendarmed 14, 1320
Sunrise 6-18 a.m., Sunset 7-08 p.m.
Highide 07-36, 18-24 Lowtide 00-20, 12-40.

Today's Engagements

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Conference at University Convocation Hall, 11 a.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Sixth convocation of the Mumbadevi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and Gita Vidyalaya Gita Mandir, Bhavan premises, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PREPARATORY COMMITTEE: Third World Festival of Youth, Film Show of "Neecha Nagar" (Hindi) at Lido, Santa Cruz, 10-30 a.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "The greatest of all wars", 6-15 p.m.

THE SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: Celebration of Independence Day for working class, Gilder Tank Municipal School Committee's Hall, 5-30 p.m.

UNITED FRONT OF GOANS: Ballet, "Goa-ki-Azadi", Bharatiya Vicya Bhavan, 6-30 p.m.

SHREE VIJAY MITRA MANDAL: General meeting at Kabubai High School, Prarthna Samaj, 4 p.m.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: The 48th anniversary and prize distribution at Sir C. J. Hall, 2-30 p.m.

American In Trouble In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11 (UPI): The Central Government is reported to have sanctioned prosecution against an American national who was recently hauled up at Dum Dum airport on charges of smuggling gold.

The American, travelling from Cairo, was detained at the airport on July 30, for carrying gold bullion weighing 2,061 tolas valued at about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Registration Of Nurses And Midwives

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An amendment to rule 9 of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Rules, 1935, has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of August 9, for general information. It prescribes a fee of Rs. 10 for registration as a nurse or an assistant nurse and a fee of Rs. 5/- for registration as a midwife, an assistant midwife of a health visitor.

Purse To Be Presented To N.M. Joshi

BOMBAY, Saturday: The N M Joshi Commemoration Committee is raising a fund of Rs. 30,000 for presenting a purse of Rs. 25,000 to the veteran labour leader and for the publication of commemoration volume in appreciation of the life and work of Mr. Joshi.

The committee also proposed to found in the name of Mr. Joshi an institute for the study of labour problems and for advancing the cause of workers' education, if fund permits.

An appeal under the signature of all leaders of trade union centres in Asian countries is now being sent to trade union organisations in Europe and America for raising funds for the Committee.

SARDAR BALDEV SINGH

BOMBAY, Saturday: Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister of India who arrived in Bombay yesterday, attended a meeting of the Board of Administration of Canteens here this morning.

The meeting was also attended by Mr H M Patel, Secretary, Defence Ministry, Mr Bhawanishankar Rao, Joint Secretary, Finance Ministry, Major General Thimayya, Quarter Master General and two other high ranking officers from the Navy and the Air Force.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

BOMBAY

214m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 Malini Mehta, G songs, 08-15 K. Chonkar, khat, 11-45 Air artist, "Yamdware", G, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S. Parsekar, violin, 13-40 Week's progs, 13-45 Light variety, 17-30 K. Chonkar, jaltshree, 18-10 Azim Khan, sitar, 18-30 Banibai Sangekar, gauri, 19-00 Malini Mehta, M. Desai composition, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air quartet, dhanashree, 19-30 Banibai Sangekar, kedara, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 K. Chonkar, marubihag, 20-45 Malini Mehta, I Gandhi compositions, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 John Ireland.

Variations—353*m.*—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S. Parsekar, violin, 08-45 J. S. Kamat, M songs, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 B. Sangekar, desi, 12-20 B. G. A. Khan, vocal, 13-00 J. S. Kamat, M song, 13-30 R. Sharma H songs, 13-50 N. M. Daggar, alap, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, selections from "Vishakha" 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K 20-15 J. S. Kamat, M songs, 20-30 K. S. Pandya, H talk, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 R. Sharma, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 S Parsekar, violin, 22-15 N. M. Daggar, alap.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 mm.—08-15 Vadya vrinda, 08-30 S. K. Panchakshari, ramkali, 09-00 For children, G, 18-20 R. Vyas, geet, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Ruperi chandni (Ahm.), 19-00 S. K. Panchakshari, kafi, 19-15 R. Vyas, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 J. T. Shah, Mirabai-ki malhar, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat's music, Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 R. Vyas, V. Purohit's works, 21-30 S. K. Panchakshari, miyan malhar.

GOA

34.22 m—08-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 09-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Voice, of prohecy, 01-00 Music by Roth, 01-30 Salon rerenade 02.00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 N Cloutier and his music, 04-30 Concert Hall of air, 05-00 I hear Southland singing 05-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 05-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84 25.05, 41.72 m.—07.15 a.m. It's good day, 07-30 BBC news 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Sunday serenade, 08-15 Voice of prohecy 08-45 Round up time, 09-00 Swap shop 09-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog. 12-00 Music for lunch, 05-00 p.m. Hindi prog. 06-30 Lipton Show (Hindi) 07-00 Down harmony lane, 07-15 Four stars and starlet 07-30 Music by Roth, 07-55 Rhodes record of week, 08-00 Famous tenors, 08-30 Melody tours, 09-00 Relay Voice of America 09-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Service, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 C. Kunz, at piano, 18-45 Top score, 19-45 Concerto (Tchaikovsky's), 21-00 Educating Archie, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and for Children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, and Weekly review, 20-20 Pakistan affairs in Br. Press, 20-35 Letters' replies.

DON'T THROTTLE THE SMALL WEAVERS

Plea To Remove The Bombay Export Ban

SURAT, Aug. 11 (PTI): The Surat Small Weavers' Union in a communication to the Union Commerce Ministry has demanded immediate withdrawal of the Textile Commissioner's order banning export of powericom cloth outside Bombay State.

The communication stated that the ban would 'throttle' the small-scale industry which would be forced to stop production due to accumulation of cloth.

The communication added that the whole industry should not be punished for the fault of some millowners who exported mill cloth as powerloom cloth.

Air Chief In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: Air Vice Marshal S. Mukherjee, acting Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force, arrived in Bombay on an official visit this morning by an Air Force Dakota. He is leaving for Bangalore tomorrow.

Low 'Moves' Into North Bay

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 11 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

A low pressure wave from the east has moved into the north Bay of Bengal where conditions are unsettled.

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, Orissa, East Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan and Malabar South Kanara. Local rain has occurred in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (I) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch and Travancore Cochin.

Following is the weather chart, showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall:

Ahmedabad	88	76	0.2	11.3—8.3
BOMBAY	87	78	0.1	59.7+11.2
Calcutta	95	82	0	29.5+0.6
Delhi	96	81	0.1	5.8—7.5
Hyderabad	87	73	0	15.3+3.1
Indore	83	—	—	—
Lucknow	92	—	0.2	10.8—10.4
Madras	100	81	0.1	5.3—1.7
Mysore	83	68	0	3.7—2.1
Ootacamund	66	—	0.1	15.8—1.8
Poona	83	70	0.1	9.4—3.2
Shillong	80	66	1.1	72.5+36.4
Simla	63	59	0.2	17.5—12.4

Thunderstorms Hit Texas

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 11. Thunderstorms and hailstones hit the south plains of Texas last night, breaking a five-week heat-wave, but damaging thousands of acres of cotton.

Local reports estimated the damage at 1,500,000 dollars.

But there was no sign of a break in the heat-wave in other parts of the state, where it has been on for two weeks.

The heat is blamed for 21 deaths and heavy damage to crops, pasture land and gardens. Many cities have introduced fines for people wasting water.

HALF LAKH PEOPLE AFFECTED BY FLOODS

Relief Work In Goalpara

GAUHATI, Aug. 11 (PTI): Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Assam, said yesterday that about one hundred and fifty square miles with a population of about half a lakh had been affected by floods in South Goalpara in the Goalpara District.

The Governor, who returned here after three-day visit to the district to study the flood situation and the tribal area in North Goalpara said in an interview that relief measures had already started in thees affected areas and substantial agricultural loans and supply of seeds would enable the people to raise good crops in the coming winter.

When asked about the situation prevailing in the areas close to the Pakistan border Mr. Jairamdas said he found the people in the district following the normal avocation without any excitement or panic at the reported proximity of Pakistan's armed personnel.

Few Showers Expected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay city and suburbs will have cloudy skies with a few showers today. The frequency and the intensity of the showers may increase on Sunday, stated a mid-day bulletin issued by the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau today.

The level at Tansa today is 415.8 feet which is six and quarter feet below the "over flow" level. Tulsi today shows a level of 450.7 which is 6 feet below maximum and Vihar level is 244.12 which is nearly 20 feet below the maximum.

Diamonds In River Beds

MIAMI, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Blue white diamonds, red diamonds, green diamonds and diamonds of darker hue lie among the gravel and rocks of British Guiana's upland river beds, Mr. James Angel, an American explorer said here last night.

Pretended To Be Police Officers: Four Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four persons posed as police officers of the Bombay City Police Force and demanded 'hush' money from a city jeweller, were taken into custody by the Maharbouri police yesterday.

It is alleged that Raza Ali Mohamad Ali and three others went to a jeweller's shop at C.P. Tank yesterday afternoon posing as officers attached to the Dongri police station and started making inquiries regarding the theft of a gold chain. The chain they told the shop-keeper, was deposited with him.

After making some investigations, one of the four persons, it is alleged, demanded money from the shop-keeper saying that he would manage to hush up the case. As no chain was deposited with him, the jeweller got suspicious and raised alarm 'Chor Chor' All the four thereupon started running from the place but they were chased and handed over to the police.

Sub-Inspector Vaidya of the Maharbouri Police is making investigations in the case.

Gold Smuggling Racket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With the seizure of Indian currency notes worth over Rs. 56,000 from eight Chinese, members of the crew of "Star of Alcion" which came from the Far East ports yesterday afternoon, the Bombay Customs claim that they are on the track of an alleged international gang of gold smugglers operating in the city.

At about 7 p.m. two Chinese crew were stopped by Mr. A. Sasena, Customs Officer on duty at Red Gate and G. C. notes worth Rs. 2,000 concealed in their socks were seized. Subsequently on a mass search lasting till 1 a.m. today, six other Chinese crew were "detained" from whom the Customs officials recovered currency notes valued at over Rs. 54,000, similarly hidden.

A large party of Customs officials "raided" the vessel simultaneously but nothing incriminating was found from the several hours' search.

POLICE PARADE ON AUGUST 15

BOMBAY, Saturday: In celebration of the fourth Anniversary of Independence Day, a Police Parade is to be held at the Band Stand end of Oval, opposite the Clock Tower, at 9-15 a. m on Wednesday, August 15. The Chief Minister, Shri B. G. Kher, will take the salute. This will be a public function and all members of the public are cordially invited to witness the parade.

The shamiana for the invitees and the Saluting Base be located on the west side of the Oval (Band Stand end) opposite the Secretariat and facing the East.

Technical Aid To India

SECOND AGREEMENT WITH UNESCO

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India has signed its second technical assistance agreement with the UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) according to USIS here.

Under the agreement, UNESCO will send three experts to India to help set up a scientific documentation and research service for India's growing research laboratories, technical training institutions and industries.

UNESCO will also make available fellowships and other assistance to Indians for training abroad to become documentation and reference specialists.

The facilities of the service which is to be set up in India will eventually be made available to scientists throughout South-east Asia.

UNESCO is already implementing its first technical aid agreement with India which calls for the dispatch of 10 specialists in such fields as plastics, dam design and electrical engineering.

PROFESSORS OF DENTISTRY

BOMBAY, Friday: So far there have been no facilities for post-graduate degree in Dentistry in India and any person desiring a higher qualification had to proceed abroad to fulfil his ambition. In order to meet this long-felt want the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay has provided facilities for post-graduate degree in dentistry by recognising Dr. H. R. Moolgavkar, M.B.B.S., F.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) Professor of Dentistry, Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Grant Medical College, as teacher for training candidates for the F.C.P.S. Examination in Dentistry.

Bubonic Plague In Yemen

BOMBAY, Saturday:—There is an outbreak of bubonic plague within the yemenite frontier adjacent to Saudi Arabia, according to a press note issued by the Port Health Officer here today.

Pilgrims and passengers going by air, land or sea from India to Yemen or Saudi Arabia are therefore strongly advised to get themselves inoculated against plague before departure, the press note added.

Two New Tugs For City Port Trust

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Port Trust fleet of dock tugs will be augmented by two new ones, "Ajit" and "Anil", which will be unloaded from s.s. 'Durenda' at Alexandra Dock tomorrow.

The new tugs will replace two tugs out of the ten in operation, which will be kept in reserve for emergency purposes. Both the new vessels weigh 56 gross tons and are "made to measure" for use in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

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"SLAMMING DOOR ON EVERY ATTEMPT"

Joy's Charge Against Reds In Korea Peace Talks

TOKYO, August 11 (PTI-Reuter).

VICE-ADMIRAL Joy, Chief United Nations delegate at the Kaesong cease-fire talks, today accused the Communists of "slamming the door on every attempt to make progress".

According to United Nations observers, Admiral Joy made "the most vehement statement" since the talks began.

Heatedly he told the Communists:

"You did not come here to stop fighting. You came here to state your price— your political price for which you are willing to sell the people of Korea.

"You have engaged in these conferences only to present demands — not to negotiate solutions", he added

NO ULTIMATUM

But, said the United Nations briefing officer, Brigadier-General William Nuckols, Admiral Joy's statement was not an ultimatum and it was the Admiral who suggested continuing the talks tomorrow.

North Korean Gen. Nam Il stamped angrily out of the conference room after Admiral Joy had made his statement.

Gen. Nuckols said Gen. Nam Il reiterated at both the morning and afternoon sessions, that the 38th parallel was the only acceptable line.

He attempted no reasoned arguments to support this stand.

Admiral Joy replied that the United Nations must insist on a military defensible line in the event of a cease-fire, since the Communists would gain the military advantage of being freed from air and naval bombardment and thus be allowed to build up supplies and reinforce their armies.

(The line unofficially described by Communist newspapermen as being the Allied proposal runs as follows from east to west: Six and a quarter miles north of Yyongyang, two and a half miles north of Kumsong and ten and five-eights miles south-east of Haeju. Communist newspapermen said the Allies wanted both sides to retire six and a quarter miles from this line).

Admiral Joy said that if the Communists were able to call their recent violation of Kaesong's neutrality "trivial", that was a further reason for the Allies to require strong cease-fire positions.

Otherwise other more important "trivial" incidents might occur.

NAM IL DENIES IT

General Nam Il, Chief Communist cease-fire delegate, has denied in a letter to an Allied correspondent that Roman Catholic and protestant clergymen in Korea have been maltrated or imprisoned.

U.N. USES POISON GAS?

TOKYO, Aug. 11, (UPA)—North Korean Foreign Minister Pak Hon Yon Saturday charged that United Nations forces used poison gas shells on the east central Korean front on August 6 and 10.

United Nations Command sources here Saturday night refused to comment on Communist radio charges that the United Nations has used poison gas on the Korean war front.

U.N. Adviser In Korea

WASHINGTON, August 11 (UPA): President Truman on Friday night sent the nominations of Isador Lubin and Graham Hall to be advisers to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

Lubin, who will be chief United States Adviser will keep his present job as United States representative on the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

Hall, 46, has been practicing law in Little Rock, Arkansas.

FIRING IN DARBHANGA

Dispute Between Two Rival Groups

DARBHANGA, Aug. 11 (PTI): Three persons were killed in police firing today in village Muria near this place.

Eleven others injured in the firing were hospitalised. Their condition is stated to be serious.

A dispute between two rival groups over the cutting of a newly constructed bundh for letting out accumulated water is stated to have touched off a free fight, according to a report received here.

Mr. Suraj Narain Singh, the Socialist leader of Darbhanga said ten persons were killed in the firing, he has demanded an unofficial enquiry into the incident.

SEAMEN BOYCOTT MEDICAL EXAM.

BOMBAY, Saturday: For the past five days the boycott by seamen of the medical examination by Government of India doctors has proved successful, says a statement issued by the National Seamen's Union and the Bombay Seamen's Union.

As a result of the boycott the recruitment of crew for ships has stopped. Recently the examination has become so stiff that many sailors have been declared permanently unfit.

Seamen who are reported to have been brought by the captain of a ship for examination yesterday and today, yielded to the appeal of the Union and did not undergo the medical examination.

Telegrams in connection with the boycott of the medical examination by seamen have been sent to India's Commerce Minister.

Ex-Minister Quits Congress

JAIPUR, Aug. 11 (PTI): Expressing his disagreement with the Election Manifesto recently adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at Bangalore, Mr. Siddharaj Dhadda, former Minister for Industries and Commerce in the Rajasthan Government has resigned his membership of the Congress.

King Tribhuvan For Delhi

NEW DELHI, August 11 (PTI): King Tribhuvan of Nepal is arriving here on Monday next on a private visit.

The King's daughter is already here undergoing medical treatment. King Tribhuvan will later leave with her for Kashmir.

KAESONG TALKS LAST FOR 2 AND HALF HOURS

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (PTI): At Kaesong truce talks which lasted for about two and half hours (divided into two sessions) today the thorny question of a demilitarized zone in the event of a cease-fire remained.

The Communist delegates refused to discuss the United Nations plan for using the present battle-line as a marker.

The truce talks would be resumed tomorrow (Sunday).

PROGRESS OF OIL TALKS

Agreement On General Matters

TEHERAN, Aug. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Persia's Education Minister said after tonight's oil talks with the British Mission: "We have reached agreement on general matters. We should be able to get down to definite proposals at the next meeting."

Mr. Richard Stokes, Chief British delegate, said after the meeting: "I am hoping tomorrow to present a definite proposal in general terms for a general umbrella agreement under which a permanent settlement can be made"

PERSIAN DEMAND

The Persian Oil Delegation is expected to ask British envoy Richard Stokes tonight to make concrete proposals on compensation for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, according to well informed Persian sources here.

The fourth meeting between the two delegations opened at 18.20 hours (local time) tonight at Saheb Garanieh Palace outside Teheran and was still going on an hour later.

The sources said Persian delegation would want a "satisfactory answer" before the talks could continue.

The British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd, called on Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq today.

At the same time, Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's personal representative, had a meeting with the Shah.

Harriman At Tabriz

Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's personal representative, here told the people of Persia's northern province of Azerbaijan that President Truman and the American people were "very much interested in the improvement of agriculture in this country and we want to help the people of Azerbaijan."

Mr. Harriman was speaking yesterday at Tabriz, the capital of Azerbaijan province, on a one day tour. He was accompanied by Mr. Harriman.

The clandestine Communist Azerbaijan radio said yesterday that Mr. Harriman had gone to Tabriz to arrange air bases for "future attacks on Soviet Russia."

The Madhya Pradesh State Government have, it is learnt, decided to withdraw the prosecutions under the Preventive Detention Act, against S. D. Deshmukh of Achalpur and J. N. Das of Jabalpur, both Communists, who have gone underground.

ATOMIC EXPLOSION IN SINKIANG

NEW YORK, August 11 (UPI-AFP)

AMERICAN Journalist Robert Allen writing in "New York Post" claimed today that a second atomic explosion had been set off by Russians on May 27 this year.

Mr. Allen said he had this information from authoritative American sources. The explosion, he added, which was caused by a bomb of the type comparable to those built by the U.S. occurred in Chinese Sinkiang province which he said, was under complete and very strict control of Russians. It has been reported that large underground atomic installations have been built in this region.

AMBALA CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Enquiry Officer's Report

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11 (UPI):—Mr. M. L. Dwivedy, M.P., who was deputed by the A.I.C.C. to enquire into certain reported irregularities in the elections of the Ambala District Congress Committee, is understood to have recommended that the decision of the District Election Tribunal in connection with the District Congress Committee elections be upheld. He has further recommended "disciplinary action", against certain office-bearers and returning officers of the election held in June last as suggested by the district Election Tribunal.

Oil Output

LONDON, Aug. 11, (PTI-Reuter): The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company announced today that its production of crude oil in Persia in June amounted to 2,504,000 tons which a company spokesman said "compared favourably" with the figure of 2,906,000 tons for May.

Total production for the first six months of the year was 15,68,000 tons.

More Revenue For Madras

MADRAS, Aug. 11 (PTD): The Madras Government approved today two draft bills for raising between Rs. three to four crores of annual revenue for financing the State's five-year development programme.

The old graduates of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona, who have received their degrees prior to 1932 have been allowed to enrol their names in the Registered Graduates' Constituency, states the Press Note issued by the Poona District Election Office.

Jayaprakash Explains Socialist Stand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Socialist Party, said Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan addressing a student rally this evening, was opposed to any religious and communal differences, but it would not mind aligning itself with the Scheduled Caste Federation and its allied organisations.

There was no gainsaying the fact that these organisations were also communal, but an alignment with them would help to wean the militant section of the masses which followed these bodies.

The scheduled Caste organisations were the outcome of years of repression and had been founded in opposition to the reactionary elements in the country.

Giving a survey of the forthcoming elections and summing up the policies and principles of the Socialist Party, Mr. Jayaprakash said that the Congress and the Government were doing all they could to obstruct fair and free elections", and were using all sorts of methods to achieve their ends. The purpose of the Socialist Party was not merely to win the elections but also to serve the country.

Clarifying the Socialist stand vis-a-vis the other parties, the speaker said that the Socialist would not compromise by throwing in their lot with any party, because many of the parties were more reactionary than the Congress. Instituting a comparision between the Socialist Party and the Communist, Mr. Jayaprakash said that while the Socialists stood for the achievement of democratic Socialism through constitutional methods, the Communists stood for violence. History had borne his fact out.

If the Socialist party came into power, they would be governed by the will of the people and would not hold the reins of power according to its own light. Moreover, the Party would not join any bloc, but would attempt to found a universal economic trust. In this connection, he appreciated the neutral stand taken by Pandit Nehru. But beyond this, the Prime Minister's stand was negative, he said.

Concluding, he appealed to students to play their rightful role in the affairs of the country.

A resolution supporting Mr. B. D. Padwal, a former teacher of the Indian Education Society, in his attempt to secure better conditions for teachers was passed. The resolution requested Government to intervene in the dispute.

Pak White Paper On India

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

The Pakistan Government have decided to issue a White Paper on India, according to the Karachi evening newspaper "Evening Times".

The paper said a document will, in all probability, be released tomorrow for publication on Monday morning.

The paper added: The White Paper, which is likely to be 26 pages, will review the entire Indo-Pakistan relations vis a vis the 25-day long Liaquat-Nehru correspondence about Indian threat to the security of Pakistan and international peace."

LIAQUAT'S LAST LETTER

KARACHI, Aug. 11 (PTI): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Prime Minister, will send his reply to Prime Minister Nehru either this evening or tomorrow according to official sources here.

Usually reliable sources believed that this would be the last letter from the Pakistan Premier in the present series of exchange of communications on Indo-Pakistan relations and Kashmir.

Pak Troop Movements

JALPAIGURI, Aug. 11 (UPI): The District Magistrate of Dinajpur (East Pakistan) recently advised the public at a meeting to screen their house lights and to dig trenches as an emergency measure, according to a report received here

Seven Muslim youngmen, the report adds, were recently arrested at Dinajpur for criticising the war hysteria exhibited in Pakistan. They were however, later released on bail.

More Pakistan troop reinforcements along the areas bordering Jalpaiguri district have been reported. A camping ground in Dinajpur district has been declared "a prohibited area" and no one is allowed to enter that zone without a permit.

Praja Party Member Defeated

TELLICHERRY, Aug 11 (UPI): The first trial of strength between the Congress and the Praja Party in the municipal election in Tellicherry has resulted in victory for the Congress.

The Congress candidate, Mr. K. Rammuni defeated the Praja Party candidate, Mr. P. Damodaran by 50 votes.

The total number of votes polled was more than 500.

Stop Press

U. S LEAD OVER CANADA

MONTREAL, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The United States today took a winning three-zero lead over Canada in their American Zone final of the Davis Cup here when they won the doubles match. Tony Trabert and Budge Patty beat Brendan Macken and Henri Hockon 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

The United States will now meet Sweden, the European Zone champions, in the inter-zone final in Melbourne in December for the right to challenge Australia for the Cup.

WILL CONGRESS CABINET QUIT 'EN BLOC'?

Nehru As 'Supremo'

AZAD RESIGNS FROM WORKING COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, August 11 (UPI & PTI).

MAULANA Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister and former President of the Indian National Congress is understood to have told a meeting of the Congress Working Committee here today, that like Mr. Nehru, he would also like to resign from the Committee.

He, did not attend the meeting in the evening. Nor did Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who along with Maulana Azad was stated to have been "held up for other Government work".

The Working Committee which began its session this morning to transact routine organisation work with particular reference to the coming general elections had its agenda changed, and instead, considered Prime Minister Nehru's letter to the Congress President of his resignation from the Working Committee as well as the Central Election Board.

Mr. Nehru himself was present at the meeting for a short while, but left the meeting, as it was his desire that the Working Committee should discuss his resignation in his absence.

Many members of the committee said that they were taken completely by surprise because they thought that the "storm" had blown over at Bangalore.

It is understood that Mr. Nehru's resignation letter is a four line letter, and he had not given any specific reason for the step he proposed to take.

Discussions in the Working Committee this morning were of an informal character, and it is not expected that it will come to any decision before tomorrow evening.

Some members said that they would await the arrival of Dr. B. C. Roy this evening before taking any decision.

Dr. Roy, it will be recalled, had a number of private talks with the Prime Minister both at Bangalore and later in New Delhi over the "Kidwai crisis."

They also felt that in a delicate situation as the one which faced the committee, it would be better for a few leaders to have talks among themselves and find a solution.

ALTERNATIVES

Meanwhile, various suggestions are understood to have been discussed to find a way out of the present difficulty.

The predominant suggestion in this respect is that the Congress President and the Working Committee should resign 'en bloc,' adopt a resolution calling upon Mr. Nehru to assume the stewardship of the Congress, to have his own Working Committee and to assure him of the cooperation of the present incumbents in office.

Another suggestion is to place all the resignations before a special session of the A.I.C.C. and to abide by its verdict.

According to observers here, the developments so far occasioned by the Prime Minister's resignation letter, approximates with the developments in Bangalore. However, it is too early to predict how the present crisis will conclude.

It seems to be certain that the Congress President Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon will not accept Mr. Nehru's resignation. At the same time there are others who have counselled against taking the matter before the A.I.C.C. as such a course might complicate matters.

Up till now there was no

(Continued on page 17)

Air Academy To Be Shifted To Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn), Aug. 11 (PTI): The National Air Academy at Ambala, will be shifted permanently to Hyderabad, it is learnt here today.

The shifting of the complete Academy including officers, 500 trainees, 40 training aircrafts and stores is expected to commence from the beginning of next month and end before the close of the current year.

The Academy will be located, for the time being at Begumpet airport (Hyderabad). The authorities, it is stated, have made arrangements to take over the two hangers of the Hyderabad Aero Club at the airport for the use of the Academy. They are also expected to take over the five training aircrafts and stores of the club.

Hunger Marchers Parade

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11 (UPI).

About 500 hunger marchers from Gagnan in Howrah District appeared in Dalhousie Square today. They passed by the West Bengal Secretariat and wanted to meet the Food Minister. As the area is under Section 144 Cr. P C the police intervened and asked the crowd to disperse.

Two persons were taken to custody by the police. The processionists then proceeded towards the Food Department at Free School Street.

STANDARDISED INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG

The Indian National Flag, recently standardised by the Indian Standards Institution, Delhi, was presented to the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, at a ceremony held at the Institution, on August 10. The Hon'ble Harekrushna Mahatab, Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India and the President of the Indian Standards Institution, performed the presentation ceremony. Photograph taken on the occasion shows from left to right: The Hon'ble Shri Harekrushna Mahatab; the Hon'ble Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister; Dr. K. S. Krishnan; Shri Sri Ram and Shri Bharat Ram.

"INDIA HAS WON BATTLE OF KASHMIR"

Nehru Exposes Pak Leaders' Frustration

NO INVASION FEAR AND NO TRENCHES AND BLACKOUTS HERE

NEW DELHI, August 11 (PTI).

PRIME Minister Nehru declared in Parliament amidst cheers today that India had "won the battle of Kashmir".

She had won the battle from any psychological or real, basic point of view, he said adding "all this terrible shouting that is going on in Pakistan is the result of the uttermost frustration among its leaders, because they know they have lost it".

Mr. Nehru said Pakistan had lost Kashmir not because of the Indian Army or anybody's army, but because the people of Kashmir had rejected the Muslim League's two-nation theory. The ideology for which Sheikh Abdullah and the national Conference had fought for 20 years had triumphed over reaction.

"I have not a shadow of doubt in my mind," said the Prime Minister, "that a plebiscite in Kashmir will have only one result, and that is in favour of the present Government there."

After Mr. Nehru's speech, Parliament approved Government's policies in the customary form of a motion of thanks for the President's address.

The Prime Minister reiterated that India wanted to settle every Indo-Pakistan problem peacefully, but in view of the threats of 'Jehad' by Pakistan she had to be ready for any eventuality.

MR. NEHRU ASKED THE PEOPLE OF INDIA TO CARRY ON THEIR WORK MORALLY AND ASSURED THE HOUSE THAT EVEN IN THE EVENT OF A WAR, INDIA WAS NOT GOING TO BE INVADED. "Because of that", he said, "we are not going to dig any trenches or have any blackouts."

Mr. Syamanandan Sahaya (Bihar) said that it was time the Government of India made a declaration of their attitude

(Continued on page 17)

Last Nail In Coffin Of Conspirators

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11, (PTI).

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Deputy Prime Minister of Kashmir, declared here today that the people of Kashmir had decided to join India and no power on earth could swerve them from their chosen path.

"In another twenty days", he said, "the elections to the Kashmir Constituent Assembly will be over, and the world will know the verdict of the Kashmir people. The Constituent Assembly will be convoked according to schedule, and it will serve as the last nail in the coffin of the international conspirators tying to create disruption among our people".

United Press of India adds:— Kashmir's Deputy Premier, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed declared at a public meeting here today that he would rather die than become a "stooge of Truman and Attlee". "Liaquat Ali Khan", he told the meeting "says that Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah is Nehru's stooge No. 1 and I am his stooge No. 2.

"I want to tell Nawabzada Liaquat Ali from this platform that while I will be proud to be Nehru's stooge, I will rather die than become a stooge of Truman and Attlee which the Pakistan Prime Minister is".

Harriman On Mission To Egypt?

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 11 (UPA): Foreign Minister Salah el-Din Bey said on Saturday he learned through diplomatic channels that Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's roving ambassador, may confer with Egyptian officials en route back to the United States.

M. Salah said he understood outstanding issues would be covered and specific topics would be determined by course of the conversations.

NO EXPERIMENTS ON EXCHANGE RATE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11, (PTI): The Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, compared today a fluctuating exchange rate for a country's currency to a companionate marriage.

Speaking during the debate on the President's address he said: "The difference between a considered change in the par value and a fluctuating rate is the difference between matrimony and companionate marriage. It will be very wrong to try experiments in your currency rates. So far as the Community's welfare is concerned it will do more wrong than if we were to make experiments in matrimony."

Doubles For Talib And Bapu Patel

PUNTERS AGAIN DISAPPOINTED

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

A moderate crowd witnessed the decision of the programme of the third summer meeting in genial weather at Poona today.

A solitary firm favourite stood by punters and this gave the third chance to the layers of odds to swell their bags.

Joint property of the Maharaja of Morvi and Mr. S. A. C. Ardeshir, Rana Pratap scored the main attraction of the day the Holkar Plate, with a fine late charge.

Mr. Neoge's Loyal Prince repeated his last week's success by winning the Godfray Plate from resolutely finishing Bihari. Jockey Fordyce rode a brainy race on trainer Patel's charge.

Early in the day Fordyce had an armchair ride on Martial Law in the higher division of the Baroda Plate and this was the only first favourite that materialised during the proceedings. The Spadassin-Curfew III colt looks a potential champion and promises to harass the best in the Bombay classics.

Doubles were saddled by trainers Talib and Bapu Patel and Kheem Singh and Fordyce were associated with their success respectivey.

Holders of three correctly solved tickets on the treble pool collected each Rs. 7445-8 and 22 punters collected Rs. 115—each on the double pool.

Results were:

THE BARODA PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Raja Dhanrajgir's NARSES 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Messrs. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's PHOENIX LAD 8-12 A. Ahmed. 2
Messrs. Abid H. Doctor and P. M. Potia's BOY SCOUT 8-12 P. Khade 3
Maharani Seetadevi of Baroda's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 8-12 Chavan 4

Not run: Lucky Guard.
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 37 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE BARODA PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharani Seetadevi of Baroda's MARTIAL LAW 8-12 Fordyce 1
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KOWKAB 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Mrs. F. Malone and Mr. Ramnath Kapur's AVENGER 8-12 Stevens 3
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's GREYHOUND 8-12 Duffy 4

All ran.
Won by: 4 lengths, 8 lengths 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 36 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas' SUKANYA 8-5 Devaney 1
Mr. and Mrs. Nariman's HAPPY KING 8-9 Z. K. Khan 2
Prince Jaysinh's PAHILI MULAKHAT 9-4 Kasbekar 3
Mr. V. R. Jadhav's ARMY AND NAVY 9-3 P. Khade 4

Not run: Bright Prince.
Won by: Head, Short head, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 51 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 112. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 24 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE HOLKAR PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Morvi and Mr. Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's RANA PRATAP 8-5 Kheemsingh .. 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-5 Duncombe .. 2
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's VIVECA 9-0 Duffy 3
Messrs. M. H. Alimahomed and Akbar Khan's CHOCOLATE BABY 8-13 Damodar 4

Not run: Just Wait.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Short head, 4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 18 1/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mrs. Clara Hill's RUMBITA 8-3 Medhe 1
Mr. K. S. Irani's GOLDEN SQUARE 8-7 A. Ahmed 2
Mr. S. Zito's POLDO 8-11 Stevens 3
Messrs. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas' VIRVIKRAM 8-4 Cracknell 4

Not run: Liberator and Sushama
Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, Neck, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 5 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 31 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE E. S. GODFREY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. M. G. Neoge's LOYAL PRINCE 9-0 Fordyce 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's BIHARI 8-8 Duffy 2
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's OASES 8-3 Medhe 3
Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's DON'T BE SILLY 8-4 Duncombe .. 4

All ran.
Won by: Neck, 1/2 length, 6 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 17 3/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE BYROBA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Bahadur M. Tata's KANTAKA 8-1 Shiba 1
Mr. Hassamal Dalamal's YUVARAJ 9-2 Devaney 2
Mr. Chotey Lal Gupta's BOTTICELLI 8-6 P. Khade 3
Prince of Baria's BEGUM RITA 8-7 Sethna 4

All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 91. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: Hassanalli.

Hole In One, But The Wrong One

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, (UPA): They're telling with a straight face how a juvenile golfer made a hole in one — at the wrong hole.

Billy Mahoney, 16, drove off from the first tee just as a violent wind and rain storm broke.

His ball was caught in a gust of wind, carried far to the left where it landed on the eighth green and rolled into the cup, 40 yards from where Mahoney teed off.

PROTEST AGAINST TENNIS ON SUNDAY

NEWTON, Massachusetts, (UPA): The chairman of the Licensing Committee quitting in protest against the group's action in permitting the Longwood Cricket Club to hold the National doubles tennis championships on a Sunday said "if schoolboys are not allowed to play football on Sunday and pass the hat to take care of expenses, there should be no exception granted to the Longwood Cricket Club."

The Cricket Club, in the Chestnut Hill section of the city, will stage the national doubles August 13 through 19. The final day falls on Sunday.

U.S. WIN BOTH SINGLES

American Zone Final Of Davis Cup

MONTREAL, Canada Aug. 10. America went into the lead in their Davis Cup Tennis, North American Zone Final against Canada, by scoring victories in both their men's singles matches, here today.

The United States won the opening singles match when Tony Trabert beat Canada's Lorne Main 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 to give the United States the lead.

Main, who uses a two-hand grip, was no match for Trabert, though he played well in snatches.

Trabert played with his left thigh bandaged because of a muscle sprain, but he appeared to move freely.

The United States also won the second singles match, Wimbledon, champion Dick Savitt defeating Brendan Macken of Canada 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.

Savitt had an easy victory over Macken, who could not cope with his speed and all-round power.

In the doubles tomorrow Trabert and Budge Patty meet Macken and Henrirochon.

BOB LALL WINS ON POINTS

First Professional Boxing By National Body In India

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11 (PTI).

Bob Lall, the former All-India amateur bantamweight of Calcutta, beat Clayton Squares of Bangalore, the South Indian featherweight champion on points in the first professional boxing staged by the National Boxing Club of India at the indoor stadium of the National Cricket Club tonight.

The bout an eight-round event, provided a lively contest. The South Indian exhibited better ring craft but the recovery and defence of the Calcuttta fighter often caught him unawares.

Another fight of the bantamweight class between Peter Chong of Burma and Young Joshua of Calcutta, a six-round affair, went to Joshua on points Joshua evenly distributed his right and left hits to tire out Chong from the first round.

The following were the other results:—

FEATHER-WEIGHT: (four rounds): Tommy Wagner (Calcutta) beat Durga Radhan (Calcutta)—knock out (in the third round)

BANTAM-WEIGHT (four rounds): B. Sirca of Dum Dum beat Henry Smith of Calcutta on points.

FLYWEIGHT (four rounds): M. Das of Dum Dum beat Oscar King on points.

TIGER ATTACKS ZOO KEEPER

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11 (UPI): The keeper of Alipore Zoological Garden was badly mauled by an encaged tiger yesterday. He is now in a South Calcutta hospital.

The keeper had gone to the cage to feed the tiger when he was attacked.

Vain Attempt To Save Goat From Python

SAMBALPUR (Orissa), Aug. 11 (PTI): Peasants vainly tried to rescue a goat from the killing coils of a nine-foot python near the railway track at the foot of the Lamdungri hills, a few miles from here, on Wednesday.

The bleating of the dying goat attracted the peasants who stoned the snake to death. They, however, found that life had been squeezed out of the goat by the constricting python

Sahni Meets Soekarno

DJAKARTA, Aug. 11 (PTI):—Mr. J. N. Sahni, leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations Regional Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations in Bali, left for Singapore today continuing his tour of South-East Asia. Mr. Sahni met the Indonesian President, Dr. Soekarno.

Bombay Billiards League Results

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Results of the League Fixtures played during the week ended 5th AUGUST 1951:

SECTION "A":

Times of India Sports Club "A" beat Parsee Gymkhana	908–786
Times of India Sports Club "A" beat Parsee Gymkhana	900–861
Elphinstone C.C. beat G.I.P. Mech. Institute "B"	860–725
Elphinstone C.C. beat G.I.P. Mech. Institute "B"	777–707
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" beat Mysore Association "A"	920–763
Mysore Association "A" beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B"	920–881
Dadar Club beat Post Office Recreation Club "B"	910–757
Post Office Recreation Club beat Dadar Club	917–825

SECTION "B":

Catholic Gymkhana "B" beat Islam Gymkhana "B"	872–828
Islam Gymkhana "B" beat Catholic Gymkhana "B"	950–672
Khar Gymkhana beat Tata Sports Club "B"	920–654
Khar Gymkhana beat Tata Sports Club "B"	920–714
Matharpacady Club "B" beat Times of India Sports Club "B"	996–774
Matharpacady Club "B" beat Times of India Sports Club "B"	1020–888
Bom. Pres. Radio Club beat Bombay Port Trust Sports Club	736–553
B.P.T. Sports Club beat Bombay Presidency Radio Club	752–717

SECTION "C":

Bandra Gymkhana beat Islam Gymkhana "A"	790–581
Bandra Gymkhana beat Islam Gymkhana "A"	708–589
Tata Sports Club "A" beat Bombay City Police Club "A"	865–694
Tata Sports Club "A" beat City Police Club "A"	805–597
G.I.P. Mech. Institute "A" beat Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) "B"	840–643
G.I.P. Mech. Institute "A" beat Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) "B"	819–666

SECTION "D":

A.C.C. Sports Club "A" beat Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana	835–759
A.C.C. Sports Club "A" beat Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana	807–802
Agakhan Gymkhana beat Y.M.C.A. (Central)	869–838
Agakhan Gymkhana beat Y.M.C.A. (Central)	909–736
Vissanni Sports Club beat Matharpacady Club "A"	845–632
Matharpacady Club beat Vissanji Sports Club	851–663
Cricket Club of India "B" beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "A"	835–696
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "A" beat Cricket Club of India "B"	762–703

SECTION "E":

Bombay Gymkhana beat Catholic Gymkhana "A"	790–620
Catholic Gymkhana "A" beat Bombay Gymkhana	841–648
Y.M.C.A. (Byculla) beat A.C.C. Sports Club "B"	820–605
Y.M.C.A. (Byculla) beat A.C.C. Sports Club "B"	820–693
Cricket Club of India "A" beat Bombay City Police Club "A"	765–592
Cricket Club of India "A" beat Bombay City Police Club "A"	757–721
Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) "A" beat Mysore Association "B"	845–666
Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) "A" beat Mysore Association "B"	845–655

Razvi Asks For Change Of Court

CASE ADJOURNED

SECUNDERABAD, August 11 (UPI): Kasim Razvi, accused in the "ex-Ministers' case," asked the special judge — Mr. N. Kumarayya, today, to stay the trial proceedings as he had no confidence in the court. He said that he was moving the High Court to transfer the case to some other court. The occasion arose when the special court assembled this morning to consider an application by an accused for making H. E. H., the Nizam as a co-accused in the case.

Kasim Razvi stated that he had lost confidence of getting a fair and reasonable trial in view of the anxiety of the court to start the case without even furnishing the accused with clarifications of the charge-sheet which they had been promised earlier. Further, he alleged that the court had shown leanings towards the prosecution and harshness towards the accused in the last few days.

Therefore, he said, he was moving the high court to transfer the case, and asking for adjournment for a reasonable time.

The special judge — Mr. Kumarayya then said that in view of what Razvi had told the court, he was not entitled to conduct further proceedings in the case and accordingly adjourned the case to August 25, to enable the Razakar leader to move the High Court.

Mr. B. J. M. Mackenna, British barrister, who is back from England represented the accused, along with Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy of Bombay.

Mr. Mohan Singh Mehta, who has been appointed High Commissioner in Pakistan, will leave Delhi on August 17 to take up his appointment.

Mr. Mehta till recently was Indian Ambassador in Holland.

INDIANS FOR WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

LONDON, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): About 100 Indians, including fifteen who have specially come from India, are attending the World Youth Festival in Berlin, it was learnt here today, from organisers of travel facilities for delegations to the festival. The number of delegates from Ceylon was stated to be about fifty.

Dr. Pramode Ranjan Banerjee, leader of the London group of Indians, who was sent back by French authorities from Boulogne last week after alleged manhandling, has now reached Berlin.

Another batch of five Indian students who were sent back by Belgian authorities from Brussels have also gone to Berlin by air, it was learnt. The London organisers did not know details of any further contingents from India.

BRITISH WOMEN FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): A delegation of twenty women left London airport yesterday for Moscow on visit as guests of the Soviet Women's And Fascist Committee

The party was headed by Dora Russell, prominent British educationist

EX-MINISTERS' CASE ADJOURNED

HYDERABAD, Aug. 11 (PTI): The special judge Trimulgherry, hearing the "ex-Ministers case" today adjourned further proceedings to August 25, a petition of Syed Kazim Razvi, one of the accused.

Kazim Razvi in his petition prayed that the court "may adjourn the case for a reasonable time so as to enable him to apply to the high court for the transfer of the case from this court."

The Government of India have decided to set up a district to be called the Saurashtra-Kutch lighthouse district, for the administration of lighthouses in Saurashtra and Kutch states.

JAYANT WINS SINGLES TITLE

State Table Tennis Championships

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NATIONAL champion Kalyanpur Jayant, from Bengal, avenged his last year's defeat at the hands of Uttam Chandarana this evening, when in the final of the Bombay State Table Tennis Championships, he outplayed the former Indian international player in four games. Chandarana, who was nowhere near his best form of old, could do nothing right, and often over hit with the forehands, which at one time were the scourge of the defenders.

With Jayant defending at his very best, Uttam Chandarana found it extremely difficult to penetrate his rock-like defence. Playing mostly from near the net, Jayant won as he liked.

Chandarana, who was also concerned in two other finals this evening, played in patches, and had to rest content with only the men's doubles title, where he and Somaya were too good for the former national champion Dady Kapadia and M. V. S. Vittal.

Chandarana losing his mixed doubles final against Sampat and Miss Ruby Satarawala, Chandarana failed to get his partner Mrs. Rajagopalan the "coveted" triple crown. Ruby played extremely well, and it was mainly due to her consistency that the pair emerged victorious.

Mr. Justice Rajyadhaksha presided and Mrs. Rajyadhaksha distributed the prizes.

The results were:—

Men's Singles (final)

K. Jayant beat U. M. Chandarana 21-10 17-21 21-14 21-19.

Mixed Doubles (final)

Dilip Sampat and Miss Ruby Satarawala beat U. M. Chandarana and Mrs. Rajagopalan 21-14 19-21 21-11 25-23.

Men's Doubles (final)

U. M. Chandarana and D. P. Somaya beat M. V. S. Vittal and D. H. Kapadia 21-12 22-20 19-21 21-17

Junior's Singles (Final)

M. L. Lulla beat S. L. Bajaj 21-16 21-16.

Exhibition T.T. Matches At Kanara Saraswat Assn.

BOMBAY, Saturday: Leading Indian table tennis players now in Bombay, will be playing exhibition matches tomorrow (Sunday, 12th August) at Anandashram Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road at 9-30 a.m.

Players who will be seen in action are:—K. Jayant, national champion, U. M. Chandarana, M. V. S. Vittal, Om Prakash and Dilip Sampat. The matches, which are being held under the auspices of Kanara Saraswat Association are open to the public.

BELGIAN GOLF TITLE FOR VAN DONCK

ZANDVOORT, Aug. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Flory Van Donck, the Belgian professional won the Dutch Open Golf Championship here today with a 72 holes aggregate of 281.

Two British players shared second place, with 283. They were Reg Horne and Eric Brown.

Horne led by two strokes from Van Donck and Brown at the end of the third round today, but he took 73 for the final 18 holes, against 69 by Van Donck and 71 by Brown.

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-25 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs. Globe.

5-40 p.m. I.C.I. vs. Shell (Senior Harwood League).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Goan Rovers vs Medar Bamboo. 5-30 p.m. Wimco S.C. vs. Bombay Gymkhana (Harwood League).

BADMINTON

W.I.A.A. Club House:

4 p.m. Open Tournament.

Poona Sub-Area Win Honours

SOUTHERN COMMAND SWIMMING

BOMBAY, Saturday: This evening the Poona Sub-Area bagged the Southern Command Swimming Challenge Cup bringing to an end the three-day aquatic sports of the Southern Command which were being held at the Mafatlal Swimming Pool.

The total score of the Poona Sub-Area was 46 points. The runners up were the Deccan and Jubbulpore SubAreas with 35 and 17 points respectively. The Challenge Cup, which was presented by the Madras Area in October 1946 was received by Capt. Proudfoot on behalf of the Poona Sub-Area.

Of the six events which were completed on the final day the One Hundred metres Free Style race provided the greatest excitement. L/Nk Damodaran Nair touched the winning post in good time of 1 minute 16.6 seconds. The hundred metres Breast Stroke was a neck to neck race and Sapper Shamsher Khan won by a very narrow margin of half a second.

Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Varma, wife of Brigadier K. K Varma, Commander Bombay Sub-Area.

The following were the results of the third day's events:—

200 METRES FREE STYLE: 1st L/Nk D. Godse (Poona Sub-Area) 2m 55.6 secs. 2nd L/Nk Damodaran Nair (Deccan Sub-Area) 2m 57 secs. 3rd Sub. Pillai (Deccan Sub-Area) 3m 7 sec.

100 METRES BREAST STROKE: 1st Sapper Shamsher Khan (Bangalore Sub-Area) 1m 39.5 secs. 2nd Fitter S. M. Ghosh (Bangalore Sub-Area) 1m 40 sec. 3rd L/Nk Mundekar (Poona Sub-Area) 1m 41.8 sec.

100 METRES FREE STYLE (BOYS): 1st Bapu Bhosle (Poona Sub-Area) 1m 18 sec. 2nd Roy (Bangalore Sub-Area) 1m 57.3 sec. 3rd Prabhudayal (Bangalore Sub-Area) 1m 59.4 sec.

100 METRES FREE STYLE:—1st L/Nk Damodaran Nair (Deccan Sub-Area) 1m 16.6 sec. 2nd L/Nk Kaule (Poona Sub-Area) 1m 47.2 sec. 3rd Sub. Pillai (Deccan Sub-Area) 1m 51 sec.

TEAM RELAY: 1st Poona Sub-Area—3m 32.6 sec. 2nd Jubbulpore Sub-Area—3m 35 sec. 3rd Deccan Sub-Area—3m 40 sec.

DIVING: 1st Capt. Proudfoot (68). 2nd 2/Lt Pushpender Singh (50). 3rd Naik Tej Kumar (49).

400 METRES: 1st L/Nk Damodar Nair (6 minutes 29 seconds). 2nd L/Nk Godse (7 minutes 4.7 seconds). 3rd Sub. Pillay (7 minutes 37.8 seconds).

100 METRES BACK STROKE: 1st Sep. Krishan Nair (1 minute 35 seconds). 2nd Jem Parmeshwar Nair (1 minute 36 seconds). 3rd L/Nk K. B. Nair (1 minute 36 seconds).

MEDLAV RACE: 1st Poona Sub-Area (2 minutes 2.5 seconds). 2nd Jubbulpore Sub-Area (2 minutes 4.8 seconds). 3rd Deccan Sub-Area.

WATER POLO: (FINAL): Deccan Sub-Area—2 Goals. Bangalore Sub-Area—1 Goal.

LEWIS & M.N.DESAI BEATEN EASILY

W.I.A.A. Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday: Many thrilling and close men's doubles matches were played this evening in the W.I.A.A. Club Open Badminton Tournament, and in one of the best matches of the evening, George Lewis and Motiram Desai were beaten by a younger and faster combination of Dhongade and Bal Bhagwat in two straight games. M. R. Desai and N. M. Natekar disposed of the Xavier's College pair Sashital and Daniel Boon Gee, but not before three games were played.

The following were the results:

Men's Singles

Burjor Shroff beat M. N. Pittie 15-4 15-3.

Men's Doubles

V. U. Ullal and B. U. Ullal beat C. T. Shah and M. R. Kundaji 12-15 15-8 15-12; P. M. Jhaveri and M. P. Desai w.o. R. R. Vankatesh and Kastur; R. A. Dongre and G. P. Shirke w.o. A. Indra and M. Ashok; Marshall Pereira and C. K. Menon beat A. Kavarana and S. D. Desai 15-6 15-11; W. Franklin and Ram Panvelkar beat S. S. Parulekar and C. B. Kalappa 18-15 13-18 15-13; M. R. Desai and N. M. Natekar beat P. B. Sashithal and Daniel Boon Gee 15-6 8-15 15-6; R. D. Desai and V. P. Desai beat T. Fernandes and G. Fernandes 11-15 18-15 15-10; D. N. Dhongade and Bal Bhagwat beat G. L. Lewis and M. N. Desai 15-10 15-8; L. R. Agaskar and D. G. Damani beat Sam Virkar and Vinoo Khote 15-4 15-5; Bala Ulial and D. G. Mugwe beat A. K. Somjee and R. K. Somjee 15-1 15-3.

TODAY'S MATCHES

4-00 P.M. P. M. Shah & Miss K. L. Apte vs Herbert Farias & Miss N. Farias. 4-20 R. V. Rege & Miss S. Uplekar vs R. A. Dongre & A. N. Other. 4-40 P. M. P. B. Shashital vs R. M. Zaevri or Bal Bhagwat. 5-00 P. M. V. V. Ullal & Mrs. S. U. Ullal vs G. P. Shirke & Mrs N. Dixit. 5-20 P.M. A. N. Other & Mrs. S. N. Lall vs S S. Parulekar & Mrs. K. Hussein. 5-40 P. M. V. Kamath & Mrs. E. Hosbey vs R. D. Desai & Miss S. D. Rege. 6-00 P. M. A. N. Other & Miss H. Dubash vs D. N. Dhongade & Mss V. Oak. 6-20 P. M. A. N. other & Miss B. Saldanha vs Bal Bhagwat & Miss I. Chande. 6-40 P.M. M. G. Murdeshwar or C. P. Merchant, vs R. K. Somjee or Henry Ferreira. 7-00 P. M. N. M. Natekar & Miss S. Bhatt vs Sam Virkar & Miss N. Uplekar. 7-20 P. M. Bala V. Ullal vs P. M. Jhaveri. 7-40 P. M. G. L. Lewis vs V. Kamath.

MARATHON CHANNEL SWIMMING RACE

FOLKESTONE, Aug. 11. (PTI-Reuter): Thirteen men and seven women from ten countries have entered for the Second International Marathon Swimming Race across the English Channel.

They will cross to France today and the race will start from Cape Griz Nez in the early hours of Monday morning, weather permitting.

The race has been organised by the "Daily Mail" of London. For the first man and the first woman across there are prizes of one thousand pounds sterling and two Festival of Britain Cups. The second man and the second woman will receive five hundred pounds sterling each and all other swimmers completing the course will receive 250 pounds sterling each.

Among the twenty competitors are three Egyptians, three Frenchmen, two Sweedes, five Britons, two Argentinians with one competitor each from 155 entrants from twenty-three countries.

ROMERO OUTCLASSES SCHOPP

MADRID, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Luis Romero, Spanish and European bantam weight champion, beat Walter Schopp, West German champion, here last night.

Schopp threw in the towel in the fifth round.

Railway Drop Valuable League Points

ASBESTOS TROUNCE DOCKYARD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

G.I.P. RAILWAY, so far second in the Senior Harwood Football League endangered their chances of being runners-up by dropping a valuable point, in a goalless encounter with St. Francis Goans at the Cooperage, this evening, while earlier Asbestos Cement trounced Indian Naval Dockyard by four goals to one.

The Railway were a well bit superior to the Francis Goans and dominated exchanges in the initial half, but in the second period it was the other way around, except for the closing stages when the Railway rallied round to force four penalty corners, all of which were dangerously averted.

Gulabsingh was the brain behind the Railway attack, but the Goan defence never allowed those forward passes which he is fed with to materialize. Christopher in St. Francis Goans goal saved well, but with a note of nervousness. Salu D'Costa in the Goan left half berth played a painstaking game and saved an almost certain goal in the first half.

The Railway defence was well served by Romeo Almeida, who returned after a lapse of about 3 games. He made all the difference to the Railway side with his hefty clearances.

The teams were:—

G.I.P. RAILWAY: Prabhakar; Shetty, Almeida; A. Duncan, B. Duncan, E. Rebello; J. D'Sa, Aziz, Gulabsingh, Tambe, Bhickoo.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; J. Rodrigues, Baptista, A. D'Sa, J. Coutinho, D'Costa; Ayres D'Souza, Gracias, E. Rodrigues, J. Fernandes, Assis.

ASBESTOS TRIUMPH

Asbestos Cement experienced little difficulty in accounting for lowly placed Indian Naval Dockyard in the earlier game this evening, scoring four goals to one.

Asbestos dominated the exchanges and wasted far too many chances. Goalkeeper Puthran had a difficult time under the cross bar. In the closing period of the game he was injured in a clash with Cadman his full backs and was removed on a stretcher for medical attention. Cardoza took his place.

Aboobaker opened the winners scoring account and Dockyard drew level through Francis their centre forward. Aboobaker, however, put Asbestos further ahead before the break. Nadan and Dass completed the tally in the second half.

The teams were:

ASBESTOS CEMENT: Sheenappa; Rebeiro, Kenny; Kamble, Bhaskaran, Johnson; Nadan, Dass, Aboobaker, Shevrain, James.

DOCKYARD: Puthran; Cadman, Cardoza; S. Chowdry, Bob, Tavares; Thomas, D Choudry, Francis, Damodar, Anthony.

Referee: L. M. Fernandes.

No Play On First Day In S. Africa-Sussex Match

HOVE (Sussex), August 11, (PTI-Reuter): There was no play today, the first day, of the three-day fixture between Sussex and The South African cricket team, due to continuous heavy rain. The rain showed no signs of slackening, and soon after three o'clock B.S.T. It was decided that no play would be possible.

The teams are:—

SUSSEX—John Langridge, D. S. Shephard, G. H. G. Doggart, G. Coxon James Langridge, C. Coakes, S. C. Griffith, A. Coakman, A. E. James, A. G. Marlar, D. J. Wood.

SOUTH AFRICA—E. A. Brown, D. J. McGlew, W. R. Endean, C. E. Van Ryneveld, J. E. Cheetham A. D. Nourse, C. M. Fullerton, H. Tayfield, N. B. F. Mann, M. G. Melle, C. M. McCarthy.

Rainbow Drop First Point

BOMBAY, Saturday: The senior string of Rainbow Sports Club dropped their first point in the First Division Indian Football League when in the sixth game against Times of India Sports Club. They played to a goalless draw at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Earlier in the evening Tata 'A' collected two more valuable points at the expense of Little Pioneers defeating them by three goals to nil in the same competition.

The Rainbow-Times encounter was keenly contested with fast and exciting exchanges. The defence of both the teams were on top and confined play to the midfield with the result that the rival custodian were rarely tested.

In the earlier game Tata dictated terms for the major part and scored two goals in the first half through outside-right M. Omer and centre half G. Rego. The latter was converted off a flag-kick taken by Furtado. After the interval centre-forward C. Dias completed the tally.

Mohun Bagan's Merited Win

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11 (PTI):—Mohun Bagan were by far the better team this evening when they beat Aryans by two goals to nil in the Calcutta Football League. The winners' supremacy was never in doubt and the losers were swept off their feet. The Aryans' defence was comparatively weakened in the absence of S. Sarbadhikary, their resourceful centre half.

Babu, outside-right, obtained Mohun Bagan's first goal in the fifth minute off a centre from Sattar, inside-left. Mohun Bagan consolidated their lead seven minutes later, Guha Thakurta, inside-right, finding the net from a distant rising shot. For the rest of the game Mohun Bagan missed several scoring chances and virtually stormed the Aryans' territory.

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

The East Bengal-Mohamedan Sporting match was a tale of missed opportunities. The defences of the teams prevailed over the attacks. Fazl-ur-Rahman, Mohammedan goalkeeper, came to his side's rescue, frequently collecting from all angles."

East Bengal started with a slight territorial advantage but their forwards lacked accuracy. Mohammedan Sporting were on the defensive for a long time after resumption but warmed up towards the close.

Basket-baller With A Height

MOLINE, Illinois, (UPA): A lad of 22, Jim Slaughter, 6 foot 11 inches, just turned pro, in the basket-ball field, and its about time with all those inches.

Slaughter signed with the Tri-City Blackhawks.

BATTLE OVER WELFARE TRUST FUNDS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11, (PTI): The eleventh session of the Indian Labour Conference adjourned here today after an inconclusive discussion on a proposal for legislation for introducing Welfare Trust Funds in industrial establishments.

The Conference which was inaugurated by the Union Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram here this morning, is being attended by 42 delegates representing the Central and State Governments, employers' organisations and Trade Unions.

It is understood that the creation of Welfare Trust Funds on a statutory basis was supported by the representatives of all State Governments except Travancore-Cochin, Madras and Madhya Bharat. Employers' delegates, however, rejected the proposal. The Conference will further discuss the subject tomorrow.

The Labour Minister, in his inaugural address, said that in spite of the difficult economic situation in the country industrial peace, except for one major strike, showed no tendency to deteriorate. If the Bombay Textile Strike was excluded, it could be said that there had been some improvement over the previous year.

It was clear, he added, that in spite of aggravating tendencies, workers had shown remarkable proof of self-restraint and responsibility.

REPLACING ENGLISH IN OSMANIA

HYDERABAD, August 11, (PTI): Books on various subjects like history, civics, geography, economics, physics, chemistry and zoology and botany are being translated in Hindi, Telegu, Marathi, and Kannada by the Department of Translation and Compilation of Osmania University, it was stated here yesterday.

This is a preliminary step for the replacement of English by regional languages as the medium of instruction in colleges.

DICTIONARY

The Department of Translation is also preparing a concise English-Hind dictionary of terms relating to general reference, administration and the Constitution of India for the immediate help of teachers in the University.

For the development of Hindi, the University has established a new department of Hindi in the Faculty of Arts under an independent head.

GROUP CONFLICT IN TRAVANCORE

Pattom On Crisis

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 11 (PTI): The frequent Cabinet crises in Travancore-Cochin were the result of "conflict of individuals and groups in the ruling party to secure personal and communal ends," said Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, Socialist leader here yesterday.

Mr. Thanu Pillai, who was President of the Travancore State Congress for fourteen years and Chief Minister in the first Congress Cabinet of Travancore told Press Trust of India: "It is a distressing fact that the Government of the State of Travancore-Cochin has for some years been, and still is allowed to be carried on by a party whose members make use of their position for promoting their communal and personal interests and care very little for the interests of the State.

"This fact has been very clearly demonstrated by the frequent Cabinet crises arising from squabbles within the Congress Legislature Party itself."

The Revolutionary Socialist Party of India will observe August 15 as the "People's Protest Day" and has called on the public to demand of the Congress regime the "necessaries of life."

OVERSEAS STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION IN CITY

Group photo taken on the occasion of the inauguration of the Overseas Students' Association by Mr. B. G. Kher (centre) at Wilson College on Saturday.

CARRY INDIA'S MESSAGE OF GOODWILL

Kher's Advice To Overseas Students

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, today expressed his confidence that the overseas students now studying in India would become this country's most cherished unofficial ambassadors when they would go home after completion of their studies. He was speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Executive Committee of the Overseas Students' Association at the Wilson College Hall, this afternoon.

"Not only will you have", he said, "imbibed our culture and got much more than a glimpse of our mental and moral heritage from the past, but you will also, I hope, work to spread the gospel of peace, truth and non-violence and carry our message of goodwill to your people across the seas."

Mr. Kher recalled the working of ancient Indian Universities such as Nalanda and Takshashila where instruction was being given in various subjects such as arts, sciences, medicine, philosophy, metaphysics, etc. and expressed satisfaction at the fact that after attainment of independence, India was again attracting a large number of scholars from other countries. He hoped that India would continue to do so and give to the people of the world something of great value to humanity.

The Chief Minister said that the presence of foreign students in India was ample proof of our friendship with other countries irrespective of castes, creeds and nationalities. "By tradition, culture, and the usage of time", he said, "this country has been the meeting place of different civilizations radiating friendship to all and with feelings of peace and goodwill to all nations."

POLITICAL PERSECUTION IN GREECE

Labour M.Ps' Demand

LONDON, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Twenty-eight Labour members of Parliament yesterday appealed to Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison to enquire into reports of alleged political persecution in Greece.

The appeal said there was evidence that courts martial executions had been resumed and that there were three thousand political prisoners in one camp.

Jet Squadron For Carrier

LONDON, Aug. 11, (PTI-Reuter): The British Navy will form its first operation squadron of jet aircraft on August 22, the Admiralty announced here today.

The squadron, intended for the new 36800-ton aircraft-carrier "Eagle", will be equipped with eight of the fast "Attacker" aircraft now beginning to roll off the production lines. The "Eagle" is due to go into service later this year.

U.P.'s Petition In Supreme Court

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11 (UPI):—Mr. C. B. Lal, Agent for the Uttar Pradesh Government, filed a petition in the Supreme Court yesterday urging that necessary steps be taken by the court in order to enable the respondent state authorities to hear the appeals on the first day when the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court sits after the long summer recess.

When the vacation bench of the Supreme Court met on the July 17 to hear the appeals from a zamindars against the U. P. and Bihar Government zamindari abolition orders and prayed for interim stay of the proceedings, the Court decided to postpone consideration of the matter till the first day when the Constitution bench would sit after the vacation.

Mr. Lal, in his petition, has prayed that in the interest of justice, the Supreme Court be pleased to give directions fixing definite dates by which: (A) The High Court at Allahabad should despatch the records of the cases to the Supreme Court: (B) The appellants might lodge their petitions of appeals and the petitioners urging additional grounds if any; and (C) The parties might file their statements of cases.

REDUCED GENERAL TAX IN BOMBAY SUBURBS

Corporation Act To Be Amended

BOMBAY, Saturday: The levy of general tax at reduced rates in some villages in the Bombay Suburbs is proposed by a Bill amending the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act.

Under the amending legislation, which has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of August 10, a group of villages will not have to pay any general tax till March 31, 1954 and thereafter the rate of tax will be in 1954-55 and 1955-56, eight per cent of the rateable value, in 1956-57 and 1957-58, 70 per cent and in 1958-59 and 1959-60, 12 per cent. In another group of villages, the levy will be at the rate of 10 per cent from 1951-52 to 1953-54 and 12 per cent in 1954-55 and 1955-56 The Corporation will determine the rate of levy after the two respective periods in the case of the two different groups of villages.

Reduction in the rates of general tax is decided on in view of the fact that for several of these villages the levy at the level prevailing in the City will be a great hardship, for they were hitherto totally exempt from Municipal taxation. Moreover, the standard of civil amenities in these villages is below that obtaining in other well developed areas of greater Bombay.

The amending Bill also seeks to facilitate the collection of the theatre tax by the Greater Bombay Corporation by enabling the Municipal Commissioner to delegate to any Municipal officer powers and duties in respect of the levy of the tax and by empowering him to take summary proceedings for the recovery of the tax from a person who is about to leave Greater Bombay.

Another important amendment is the proposal to increase the maximum rate of the halalkhore tax from three to five per cent of the rateable value and to raise the limit of the minimum tax payable in respect of any single holding from four to six annas per month. This is being done in view of the fact that in recent years, there has been enormous increase in the expenditure of the Corporation on sanitary services and for the last three years the expenditure has exceeded the receipts from the halalkhore tax.

By another amending Bill, which has been published in the same Gazette, the State Government seeks power to extend the term of the Ahmedabad Corporation for a period not exceeding six months. The need for postponing the elections to that Municipality arises because of the coming general elections.

Rene Pleven's New Cabinet

PARIS, Aug. 11, (PTI-Reuter). The French National Assembly today approved the new centre-right French Cabinet which Premier Rene Pleven, Leftist Radical, succeeded in forming M. Rene Pleven formed France's 15th post-war Cabinet early today with Robert Schuman remaining Foreign Minister.

The new Cabinet formed after nearly 24 hours of continuous negotiations included two vice-Premiers with wide powers to co-ordinate defence and rearmament questions. They were Georges Bidault, Vice-Premier for Defence, who will in this capacity attend Atlantic Pact conferences and M. Rene Mayer, Vice-Premier for Economic and Financial Affairs whose duties will include the co-ordination of armaments production.

THE NEW CABINET

The new Cabinet included Prime Minister Rene Pleven (left wing Radical), Vice-Premier in Charge of Economic and Financial Affairs Rene Mayer (Radical), Vice-Premier in Charge of National Defence, George Bidault (MRP), Foreign Affairs—Robert Schuman (MRP); Justice—Edgar Faure (Radical, Armed Forces and Armament—Maurice Bourges Maunoury (Radical), Education—Andre Marie (Radical) Interior—Senator Charles Brune (Radical), Industry and Commerce—Jean Marie Louvel (MRP); Labour—Paul Bacon (MRP) Housing—Claudine Petit (Left Wing Radical) Overseas Territories—Louis Jacquinot (Independent) Agriculture—Joseph Lanial (Independent) Mercantile Marine—Andre Morice (Radical), Public Works—Antoine Pinay (Independent), Pensions—Emmanuel Temple (Independent).

G. Is PUNCH AND KICK YOUTHS

London Student's Allegation

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): A 23-year old London student who tried unsuccessfully to reach Berlin for the Communist youth festival claimed tonight that American troops in Austria had "punched and kicked" a British girl and bayoneted two youths.

Norman Allison Pass, a mathematics student at Durham University, told a press conference tonight he was not a Communist nor a member of any political party.

"I wanted to go simply to see what student life was like behind the iron curtain", he declared.

Mr. Pass was a member of a party of 230 trying to reach Berlin. He alleged that in Austria American armed guards with fixed bayonets lined members of the party against a wall and told them they would be shot if they moved.

He said his party was kept in a barbed wire compound covered by machine guns and a mortar. They were without food, water or sanitation for 24 hours.

TRAIN DASHES AGAINST BUFFER; 17 INJURED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11 (UPI): Seventeen persons were injured when 100 Down Naithati-Sealdah local train while entering platform No. 4 at the Sealdah North station of the E. I. Railway dashed against the buffer yesterday morning, says the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways, in a statement to the press in connection with the accident that happened at Sealdah station.

The injured were rendered first aid by the railway doctors at the spot.

Five of them including the guard were discharged and the rest 12 were admitted to a local civil hospital.

Israel Arab Envoys Invited

GENEVA, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission has invited representatives of Israel and the Arab States to meet the Commission in Paris on September 10 in a "new effort" to reach a solution of the Palestine dispute was announced.

The invitation is addressed to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria and Israel.

"INDIA HAS WON BATTLE OF KASHMIR"

(Continued from Page 13)

towards the Constituent Assembly to be convoked shortly in Kashmir.

Mr. Sahaya said that the people of Kashmir had waited long enough and India should make it clear to the United Nations and Pakistan that hereafter the decision regarding the future of Kashmir would finally rest with the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Sahaya wanted the Hindu Code Bill not to be proceeded with and left to the care of the future Parliament.

Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya (Mysore) felt that the steps now being taken in East Pakistan and the exodus of the minorities from there was a "deliberate aggressive act against India." This called for strong measures on the part of India. Steps should also be taken to free all French and Portuguese possessions in India. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru (U.P.) congratulated the Government on its stand in the recent Indo-Pakistan exchange of letters on the Kashmir issue.

Maulana Mohammad Saeed Masuddi, Secretary of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, thanked the Government, on behalf of the people of Kashmir, on taking a strong attitude against Pakistan's threats and war propaganda.

Referring to the Kashmir Constituent Assembly, Maulana Saeed said that elections to this assembly would be completed within the next few weeks.

"I would suggest that Dr. Graham, even though he is an uninvited guest both in India and Kashmir, should undertake the task of seeing for himself whether the elections were held in a free and fair manner or not. Dr. Graham would then be doing a really useful piece of work for the United Nations. He would himself also know what the wishes of the people are."

DO IT THERE TOO

Maulana Saeed further suggested that a plebiscite be held in the areas under the so called Azad Kashmir territory. If Pakistan troops were withdrawn from there and the plebiscite held, he was sure ninety per cent of the people, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs included, would vote for India. As for people in the rest of Kashmir, they were solidly behind Sheikh Abdullah (cheers)

Prolonged and loud cheers followed the conclusion of the Maulana's speech. Several members and Ministers went up to him and congratulated him.

Mr. Frank Anthony (Madhya Pradesh) pleaded for revaluation of the rupee. Only revaluation, he said, coupled with liberalisation of imports could bring down the level of prices.

Sheikh Mohiuddin (Bihar) congratulated the Government for its achievements during the last four years.

On the Indo-Pakistan tension, he said that Muslims of Kashmir and other western parts of India had shown they were ready to defend India against aggression. He assured the Government that in like manner the Muslims of Bihar and Eastern India were ready to undertake any sacrifices for the defence of the country.

TREND IN PRICES

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Bihar) supported the demand that Pakistan should be asked to cede territory from East Bengal if she continued to squeeze out minorities from there.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, intervening in the debate expressed the view that if the world conditions continued as at present, the present downward trend in prices might be maintained. But if conditions worsened then world prices were bound to go up and Indian prices would also be affected.

He did not think the time was opportune for revaluation of the rupee. Such measures, he said, should be taken in international co-operation. Predatory action do more harm. Any temporary benefits they might get if they revalued now would be offset by the effects of non-revaluation of their currency.

Mr. Brajeswar Prasad did not think that Pakistan was in a position to thrust a war upon India. He gave three reasons: Firstly, Pakistan was weaker than India; secondly, the Anglo-American powers "would not like to draw India into the arms of China and Russia"; and thirdly, Pakistan was faced with innumerable difficulties at home. He said an alliance of India with China and Russia would help India consolidate herself and avert war.

Prof. K. T. Shah regretted lack of preparations in regard to civil defence. Measures for civil defence were a matter of prudence, and they did not necessarily mean a challenge and provocation.

Mr. T. N. Singh regretted that at a time of crisis like the present a politician of the eminence of Acharya Kripalani should have made the remarks he did yesterday with regard to nomination of Congress candidates in U.P.

Mr. Joachim Alva (Bombay) praised the secular character of the Indan State.

DELHI PACT

Mr. Nehru said the Delhi Pact of April, 1950, had achieved a great deal of success. Nobody had intended it to solve the problem of East Bengal, but it had been meant to solve the immediate difficulty and bring relief to millions of people.

A suggestion had been made that Pakistan should be asked to deliver territory proportionate to the migrants who came over. Another suggestion which implied the same thing was a planned exchange of population and property. But such a change could not be effected by sending a registered communication to Karachi. It could only be done by war. He was dead certain that by war "you will not get what you want. I am not talking of victory or defeat. You will only get a generation of terrible misery."

NO WAR

Mr. Nehru said that he personally ruled out war as a solution of any dispute. But he could not rule out war unilaterally, and "since the other party preaches it and threatens it I have got to be prepared for it."

Continuing, the Prime Minister said the House had had the advantage of hearing in the morning "the authentic voice of Kashmir." Eighteen or fifteen years ago when the movement against the autocratic rule on the Maharaja was started the Muslim League was in alliance with the Maharaja and was even helped by it. Time and again, the leaders of the Muslim League had tried to win over Sheikh Abdullah. But they did not succeed "because their viewpoints were diametrically opposed."

Mr. Nehru said that the Kashmiri people had fought communalism even more than the armies had done. Before the Indian Army went to Kashmir there was no proper Government or Army or police in the valley. Those who were in authority ran away bag and baggage. The enemy was knocking at the doorstep. Surely, if there had been any real sympathy for the invader, the whole valley would have been offered to the invader on a silver salver. When people talked of a plebiscite they should keep that picture before them. As the Maulana Saheb said, there could be only one result of a plebiscite in Kashmir that in favour of the present Government here.

RECALLS A STORY

Mr. Nehru continued: "When I think of the story of Pakistan and Kashmir, I am reminded of the story of a young man who murdered his father. The murderer was tried. He pleaded for mercy and clemency on the ground that he was an orphan" (laughter).

STRANGE CHANGE

Mr. Nehru said that in the last resolution passed by the Security Council, a strange change had come over—the Council ignored what had been agreed to previously between India and the United Nations Kashmir Commission. Naturally, India objected to it. "After all, we could be asked to do only what we had agreed to do. But those two or three major points that the Commission had agreed to in writing were completely ignored in the last resolution of the Security Council. Further, the Council wanted arbitration in certain eventualities. We pointed out that that was something entirely different from what had been agreed to previously."

It was a matter of great regret, Mr. Nehru said, that when the arbitration resolution came up, great countries, "friends of ours" took up a line which was "exceedingly unfriendly to us."

Mr. Nehru denied that India had not spurned the Security Council. All that she had done was to tell the Security Council that India stood by her previous agreement. Pakistan, of course, he added, has taken advantage of the fact that they agreed to the last resolution of the Security Council and we did not. They agreed to many things later on because it so happened that whatever was put forward by some others was to their advantage.

Mr. Nehru said that "from any psychological or real, basic point of view, the battle of Kashmir has been won, and all this terrible shouting that is going on in Pakistan is the result of the uttermost frustration among its leaders, because they know they have lost it.

They have lost it not because of our army or anybody's army, but because the contrast is so tremendous. The ideal, for which the National Conference and Sheikh Abdullah fought all these twenty years and for which they stand today has won over the two-nation theory."

Mr. Nehru expressed the hope that the crisis would pass.

He was convinced that the only thing that would ultimately settle various problems was friendly relations between India and Pakistan. India stood for solution of every problem peacefully.

NO TRENCHES HERE

But since threats in Pakistan were being continually made, India had to exercise a good deal of caution. She had given most careful thought to military precautions but had ruled out civil defence. "I am not going to allow our people to waste their time digging trenches and the line," he said.

END BLACKOUTS

Mr. Nehru in conclusion said that trenches were dug for people who expected invasion. India was not going to be invaded whatever happened, even if war came.

"Because of that we are not going to dig any trenches or have any blackouts."

He would, however, like the people to put an end to blackouts inside them, not to lose themselves in passion and hatred but to think coolly about the situation, not to be complacent and to be ready for every eventuality and to carry on their work normally.

After Mr. Nehru's reply, the motion of thanks to the President's address was passed.

The House adjourned till Monday

EIGHT STUDENTS RELEASED

GWALIOR, Aug. 11 (PTI): All the educational institutions, except the Victoria College, functioned normally today.

Of the 42 students under police custody, eight were released today.

The student arrested today was being released on bail. The rest of the students were produced before a magistrate.

Hindu Mahasabha's 'Kashmir Day'

NEW DELHI, August 11. (PTI): The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, at a meeting here today under the presidentship of Dr. N. B. Khare adopted a resolution reiterating its policy towards Kashmir, namely Kashmir should be declared an integral part of India.

The Mahasabha High Command assured the party's support to Government in spite of its political differences, "if Government decide to take the Pakistan challenge for a 'jehad' over the Kashmir issue."

The Committee called upon all its branches to observe September 2 as "Kashmir Day" in order to mobilise public opinion on the Kashmir issue.

Will Congress Cabinet Quit 'En Bloc'?

(Continued from Page 13)

occasion for the A.I.C.C. to express itself at variance with the policy and programme of the Prime Minister. It is, however, stated that on a question affecting purely the organisational set up, as distinct from policy or programme, it might take a critical attitude and thus make matters worse.

GRAVE SITUATION

Informed quarters here do not minimise the gravity of the present crisis in the Congress. They point out that with the unique position which he holds in the country and in the organisation Mr. Nehru's departure from the higher counsels of the Congress will weaken the organisation enormously, make the elections very ardous and uncertain. They also point out that to take recourse to any step as a reply to Mr. Nehru which might injure the Congress organisation and make it ineffective would be too risky an adventure.

One of the decisions taken by the committee in the evening related to the Nasik Congress funds, fifty per cent of which were to go to A.I.C.C. and the other fifty per cent were to be given to the Nasik District Congress committee for construction of a Congress House there.

The committee also decided to request the Bihar and Utal Pradesh Congress Committees to depute special officers to render unofficial help to the east Bengal refugees rehabilitated there.

The Committee will meet again tomorrow morning at 8-30 a.m. when further discussion is expected to take place on the situation arising out of the resignations of Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad.

Nehru Explains

Mr Nehru arrived punctually at 8-30 a.m. and left the meeting after 40 minutes. It is understood he had come only to explain to the members of the committee the circumstances which had led him to resign from the Congress Executive as also the Central Congress Parliamentary Board.

LOYAL STILL

He is, however, reported to have affirmed his desire to function as a primary member of the Congress. He is understood further to have informed the Committee that his loyalty to the Congress would remain unshaken, but that he thought of going out of the Congress Working Committee as he could not see eye to eye with the manner in which the Congress Executive machinery was being run since the last plenary session of the Congress at Nasik.

He felt that the approach of the Congress Executive in certain aspects were not helpful in implementing the unity resolutions of the A.I.C.C. session held at Ahmedabad, Delhi and Bangalore.

The Working Committee decided at this morning's session to appoint a four-man sub-committee to give effect to the Congress report regarding constructive work.

The Committee also held general discussion on the party's election preparations in the various states.

Eight special invitees including former Congress President Pattabhi Sitaramayya, former General Secreatry Shankerrao Deo and Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress took part in the deliberations

Kidwai Not Surprised

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11 (UPI): "I am not surprised", said Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai when he was informed by the U.P.I. Representative about the reported resignation of Prime Minister Nehru from the Congress Working Committee and the Central Congress Parliamentary Board.

Mr. Kidwai who came to Allahabad on a short visit on his way to Bilaspur where he is going to attend a conference of the Krishak-Praja-Mazdoor Party, asked if he knew earlier about Pandit Nehru's resignation replied: "knowing is one thing and believing is another thing. I believed it."

"The issue Shri Kidwai said, was one of non-co-operation between the Congress Executive and the Government on which Acharya Kripalani had to resign his Presidentship. The same question has again cropped up, and so naturally, what has happened was not unexpected."

In this connection Shri Kidwai made a reference to Pandit Nehru's recent speech at Sahadra, Delhi, where he said "if he had failed (for bringing unity in the Congress), he would try another."

Discussing the prospects of the K. M. P. Party in the forthcoming elections, Shri Kidwai said he had no doubt that his party would come out in a majority in most of the provinces. So far as the Uttar Pradesh was concerned Congress candidates "have little chance."

When asked if the K. M. P. Party would invite Pandit Nehru to be the Prime Minister in case they came into power, Shri Kidwai said "Pandit Nehru is our national leader. Any party in power would like to have Pandit Nehru as the Prime Minister."

When asked if Pandit Nehru might leave the Congress in view of the latest developments, Shri Kidwai replied: "why should he? He added that as the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru should see that the general elections were run in an impartial manner; and as a national leader he should not take sides with any party contesting the elections.

Ahmedabad Surprised

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 11: The resignation of Mr. Nehru came as surprise to many of the Congressmen here. They were perturbed by this sudden action of Nehru

Hunger-Marchers Dispersed

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11 (PTI):—About 500 "hunger-marchers" from Howrah district held a demonstration in front of the Food Department here today. They complained of high prices of rice and scarcity of cloth in their locality.

The police dispersed the crowd after arresting five of their leaders.

OBSERVER

Col. H. M. Cathcart of the Canadian Army, who is a member of the U. N. observation team in Kashmir snapped on arrival at Santa Cruz on Friday night. He is on his way to Kashmir.

DR. GRAHAM IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11 (PTI):—Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations Kashmir Representative, accompanied by his staff arrived here today from Karachi for further consultations with the Government of India. Dr. Graham is on his third visit to the capital in the course of his consultations with the Indian and Pakistan Governments on the Kashmir issue.

He had no statement to make to newsmen at the airport except that he would stay here for a few days.

General Nimmo, Chief United Nations Military Observer, was among those present at the airport to receive him.

STEEL AND TEXTILE SHARES ADVANCE AFTER EARLY DECLINE

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet and declined on scattered selling but subsequently the markets improved on short covering and replacement buying by sold-out bulls. The market believes that Steel Shares which include dividends are attractive at this level and naturally, selling subsides around today's low level.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. Shares were quoted at Rs. 1915/- and declined at Rs. 1907/8 on renewed long liquidation but advanced at Rs. 1925/- on increased buying and cessation of selling pressure. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 355/- and after declining at Rs. 354/- improved at Rs. 355/- Indian Irons after decling at Rs. 30/4 advanced at Rs. 30/9 while Bengal Steels were placed at Rs. 21/3.

There was slightly improved buying in Cotton Mill Shares. Bombay Dyeings after being quoted at Rs. 435/- gained five points at Rs. 440/- Kohinoors were done at Rs. 337/- Scindia Shares also improved at Rs. 14/11 and Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 543/12. Cements were quoted at Rs. 180/-.

At the close Tata Steel Defds. were placed at Rs. 1927/8 was Dyeings at Rs. 443/8.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dying (10)	443	2
Kohinoor (12)	332	8
Century (13)	333	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	278	0
Central India Mills	250	0
Simplex Mills (11)	256	0
New Great Eastern (10)	213	0
Indore (4)	115	0
Gokak (10)	252	0
Swan (20)	377	8
Finlay Mills (15)	274	0
Morarji (7)	201	4
Edward (15)	295	0
Meyer (6)	78	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 15	6
I United Ord (9-12-6)	12	0
I United Defd. (0-2-0)	2 0	6
Madhusudan (7-8)	126	4
Podar (9)	132	8
Khatau (7)	205	0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord (16)	356	0
Tata Steel Defds (79-6)	1927	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	139	8
Indian Iron (1)	30	11
Bengal Steel Corp (0-10-0)	21	7

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8)	181	4

INDUSTRIES

Burma (10 XD	547	8
Belapur (12-8)	256	8
Scindia Steam	14	12
Shivrajpur (1-12)	40	8
Premier Construction (4)	91	4
Tata Chemical	13	8
Tata Oil (1)	39	12
British India Corp.	9	7
Indian Copper	2 14	6
Wimco (11)	223	12
Alcock (23-2)	295	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (3)	161	12
Andhra Valley XD	1490	0
Tata Power (50) XD	1655	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, August 11.

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh quality	Rs.	38	4 0
Madras Coromandal	..	38	0 0
Bold	.....	37	0 0
August-September	..	36	8 0
December-January	..	35	10 0

LINSEED

Bold	.....	34	0 0
August-September	..	34	0 0
October-November	..	34	2 0

CASTORSEEDS

Madras	....	35	4 0
September	.....	176	0 0
May	.....	166	0 0

OILS

Groundnut Local	..	20	8 0
Upcountry	.....	20	3 0
August	.....	20	3 6
October	.....	19-14	0
September	.....	19	12 0
Linseed Oil	.....	18	8 0
Castorseed Oil	.....	21	0 0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

120 Ready Japan	.....	5	2 0
150 Ready Japan	....	4	10 0
120 Ready Italy	.....	4	12 0
150 Ready Italy	.....	4	9 0
150 D. Box Aug.	.....	915	0 0
150 D. Box Sept.	....	925	0 0

August lowest Rs. 890 and highest Rs. 912.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, August 11

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	.....	98	14 0
2 1/2 pc. 1955	.....	99	9 0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	.....	94	0 0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	.....	95	15 0
3 3/4 p.c. 1962	.....	94	12 0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	.....	89	4 0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	.....	92	14 0
3 p.c. 1951/54	.....	100	4 1
3 p.c. 1953/55	.....	101	3 0
3 p.c. 1957	.....	100	6 0
3 p.c. 1959/61	.....	98	8 0
3 p.c. 1963/65	.....	95	13 0
3 p.c 1966/68	.....	94	5 0
3 p.c. 1964	.....	96	0 0
3 p.c. 1970/75	.....	93	2 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954/59	....	103	0 0
4 p.c 1960/70	....	108	2 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60	....	107	14 0
4 1/2 p.c.	....	111	4 0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

p.c. Bombay 1962	.....	96	8 0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	....	97	8 0
2 3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	....	95	8 0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	..	95	8 0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	....	99	15 0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	.....	99	0 0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	....	101	0 6
3 p.c Madras 1952/53	..	112	0 0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	.....	100	4 0
3 p.c NWF 1962	.....	111	0 0
3 p.c. BPT 1970	.....	105	14 0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni	....	104	8 0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1959		110	0 0
6 p.c. Bom Muni 1954		108	0 0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

MILLS

Apollo 2-15-6 2-15 3 2-15-6.
Bharat 23-8.
B. R. Cotton 77-8 78-12.
B. Dyeing 435 42/8 38-12 43-2.
Bradbury 788-12
C. India 246 50.
Century 331-8 28-8 31-8 30 33.
Elphinstone 57.
Finlay 274.
Gokak 248 52.
I. U. Defd. 2-0-6.
I.U. Ord. 11-15 12 11-15-6 12.
Indore 116-4 15.
Kohinoor 331 28 31-8 30 32-8.
Model 172-8.
Mysore 160.
New City 210.
New Great 209 7 13.
New Union 24-12.
Podar 132-8.
Sassoon Silk 28
Simplex 254 52 56.
Standard 295-10 90.
Svadeshi 277 75-8 77 76 78
Swan 277-8.
Tata Mill 41 40-8 41-4.
C.P. Rly. 109-8 10.
Scinida 14-6 14-4-6 14-12 14-10 14-13-6 14-12

BANKS

Central 77-12.
Imperial 1960 55.
India 161-8. X.D.
Union 5-12.

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 116-4, 15-15
Surat 136-14
Hydro 161-8, 61-12
Power Pref. 1283-12
B.I.G. 15-8
New India 40-8

STEELS

B. Steel 21-4, 21. 21-8, 21-6, 21-8, 21-7
I Iron 30-5, 30-3, 30-10 30-8-6. 30-11
Tata Defd 1915, 7-8, 25, 15, 26-4, 22-8, 27-8
Tata Ord. 354-8, 52-8, 55, 54-4, 56
" IS Pref. 197-8
" IInd Pref. 139, 38-12, 39-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 292-8, 97-8, 95
A.C.C. 180-8, 79, 80-4, 79-12, 81-4
Belapur 254, 63, 56-8
B.B. Old 540, 37-8, 47-8, 45, 47-8
" New 198-12, 97-8, 202-8, 200
" Petrol 1-6-9, 1-7
B.I.C. 9-7, 9-6-6, 9-7-6, 9-7
I. Copper 2-13-8, 2-14-9, 2-14-6
National Rayon 69-8, 69-4
P. Canning 33
P. Const. 90, 89, 91-8, 90-8, 91-4
Shivrajpur 40
Tata Chem. 13-9, 13-7, 13-8
" Oil 39-8, 40, 39-12
Walchandnagar 152-8
Wimco 222-8, 23-12
SPECIAL—
All India Gen. Ins. 4-12
Ahmedabad Elec. P. Paid 25, 25-8
Polson Ord 102-8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 187/12 and declined at Rs. 187/8 and steadied at Rs. 187/10. Ready bullion was quoted at Rs. 188/-. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112/13 and after improving at Rs. 112/15 steadied at Rs. 112/14. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113/6 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77/8.

Closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	.....	188	3 0
Forward	.....	187	13 0
Ready Gold	.....	113	13 0
Forward	.....	113	1 0

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1950 to 9th Aug. 1951	459800
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1950 to 9th August 1951	839104
Same period last year	988342
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th Aug. 1951	438624
Same time last year	552733

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 3rd August.

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	18,44,69,000
(i) Borrowings from banks	18,44,69,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	598,88,67,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	37,50,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	287,92,24,000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of the Govt. of India and Bank Notes	34,29,94,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,18,00,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	63,21,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	76,67,84,000
Advances in India	122,58,73,000
Bills discounted in India	9,41,07,000

AHMEDABAD STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD August 11.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing: Calico 297-8, Ambica 357-8, Arvind 855, Defd. 1929, New Shorok 579, Atul 135-4, Ashok 410, Marsden 158, Sarasapur 317-8, Sayaji 160, New Cotton 405, Rohit 12-8. Calico opened at 292, high 296, closed at 297-8, Ambica opened at 353, high 358, closed at 357-8; Arvind opened at 850, high 856, closed at 855; Defd. opened at 1911, high 1930, closed at 1929; New Shorok opened at 578, high 581, closed at 570; Atul opened at 128, high 136, closed at 135-4.

Tone of market was good.

Chicago Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.

Grain futures were quiet and mixed as traders awaited the issurance of the Government crop report following the close.

Wheat closed 1/2 higher to 1-7/8 lower. Soyabeans were 1/4 to 3¼ higher

Hong Kong Gold Opens Lower

HONG KONG, Aug. 10.

Gold opened lower on the Hong Kong market today at 311¼ HK dollars per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces averdupois. Yesterday's closing was HK dol. 312.25 per Tael.

Alexandria Cotton Prices

ALEXANDRIA, August 10.

The Egyptian Government Friday passed a decree reducing prices of new cotton by two per cent in the futures market.

The reduction which applies to Ashmouni and Karnak only was by two per cent instead of the normal one. It comes into effect today.

FURTHER RISE IN N.Y. COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 10: Growing concern over Texas crop took cotton into higher ground again. Increased hedge selling and realizing pared extreme gains, but the list still closed up two to 15 points.

Multiplying complaints of deterioration from Texas put traders in more of a "crop scare" frame of mind. Extremists said as a result of a month-long torrid dry weather, Texas crop was "going back fast" in a number of areas.

Some crop students estimated between 1,500,000 to 1,000,000 bales could be subtracted from the Government's August estimate of 17,225,000 bales, due to drought. All hands agree that a good drenching rain was needed at once, if serious and irretrievable crop loss was to be prevented.

Extreme temperature up to 116 degrees was said to be causing young cotton to deteriorate more than normal. Day to day weather developments in Texas were expected to be the primary market influence in the immediate future, traders said.

The market opened 6 to 15 points higher, rose to maximum gains of 11 to 27 points, then closed up 2 to 15 points.

Following were the closings, with range:—

Delivery	Opening	High	Low	Close
Spot				36.10
Oct.	34.73	34.85	34.58	34.73
Dec.	34.73	34.79	34.57	34.61
March	34.70	34.83	34.57	34.68
May	34.63	34.78	34.55	34.67
July	34.31	34.44	34.23	34.32
Oct.	—	32.99	32.90	32.95
Dec.	32.75	32.82	32.75	32.75
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				35.00
Oct.	34.64	34.74	34.49	34.63
Dec.	34.58	34.66	34.47	34.52
March	34.66	34.75	34.58	34.64
May	34.58	34.72	34.54	34.60
July	34.22	34.35	34.18	34.22
Oct.	—	32.98	32.87	32.90
December				32.72

PEPPER PRICES

Black pepper prices showed renewed firmness in line with higher Bombay advices.

Dealers indicated spot between dol. 1.74-75 per pound.

August delivery was quoted between dol. 1.73-74.

September arrival was quoted dol. 1.72-73 and September shipment at dol. 1.72 per pound ex dock.

Indian shipment offerings were reported between dol. 1.71-74 per pound cost and freight, maintaining a wide premium over the domestic basis.

White pepper was quoted nominaly on spot at dol. 2.70 per pound.

CASTOR SEED

Brizilian castorseeds were today quoted at US dol. 230 per long ton, nom. unchanged too. Brazil.

U. S. STEEL

The following were price ranges of US Steel on the New York market:

High 41-1/2:
Low 41-7/8:
Close 41.

COPRA PRICES

Dealers reported sales of copra at dol. 177.50 per short ton on the New York market.

Cocoanut oil gained 1/4 cent to be quoted at 13-1/4 cents per pound asked.

SEED PRICES

The following were prices of seeds on the New York market today:

Soyabeans 15-1/2 asked:
Tallow, extra 8-3/4.
Special 7-3/4
Black Pepper 174 nom.

SUGAR PRICES

Sugar futures eased with the lower trend in the raw market and lack of buying interest in refined sugar.

SILVER

The price of silver was unchanged on the New York market today at 90.16 cents per ounce.

Mithane As Substitute For Petrol

MIRAJ, Aug. 11 (UP): A suggestion for using mithane gas as a substitute for petrol and coal as fuel for running conveyance vehicles in view of the recent shortage of coal and petrol in India, was put forward by Mr. N V. Modak, Special Engineer, Bombay Corporation addressing the students of Willingdon College here today.

MORE COAL FOUND IN TANGANYIKA

DAR ES SALAM, August 11 (PTI-Reuter): Coal has been found for the third time in south-west Tanganyika, it was announced here yesterday by Colonial Development Corporation officials.

The corporation has previously announced the discovery of at least 12 million tons of extractable coal in other areas of a kind "good for Africa" and the present kind is described as of even better quality.

China Wants India's Gunnybags

HONG KONG, Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Gunnybags from India are in great demand in China, according to importers in Hong Kong.

Merchants from the Chinese mainland today offered as much as HK dol. 6.50 (about Rs. 5-6-0) per piece for new Indian green-striped gunnybags but few transactions were made as local stocks were low.

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, August 10.

The price of gold was today quoted at 508 Francs per gram.

INDIA'S SUGAR OUTPUT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11 (PTI):— The opening stock, production, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of central sugar factories in the Indian Republic during the fortnight ending July 15, 1951 were 13,362,000 mds., 10,000 mds., 1,206,000 mds., and 12,166,000 mds., respectively, according to the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 10,124,000 mds., nil, 913,000 mds., and 9,211,000 mds., respectively.

BRAZILIAN TRAINING SHIP FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: "Almirante Saldanha", the Brazilian Naval training ship, will pay an official visit to Bombay on August 14. During its one week stay in Bombay she will be the guest of the Indian Navy.

The ship is commanded by Capt. Pedro Paulo de Araujo Suzano and has a total complement of 350, including 28 officers and 80 cadets.

U. S. EXPECTS BIG HARVEST

WASHINGTON Aug. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Floods and dry weather caused some damage to crops last month but overall production prospects pointed to the second largest harvest in history, the Agriculture Department reported yesterday.

Whether factors resulted the declines for such important crops as wheat, barley, flaxseed, potatoes and tobacco

But these were partly offset by improvement in the outlook for hay, oats, rice, sugar, dry beans and peas.

NO INFILTRATION OF REDS FROM TIBET

LUCKNOW, Aug. 11 (UPI): Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Police Minister, U.P told UPI that there was definitely no infiltration of Communists from Indo-Tibet frontiers into India

REPRESENTATIONS TO MINISTERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11 (UPI): Businessmen and other parties may henceforth with previous permission be able to represent their cases through lawyers to the State Ministers or the Secretariat officers, it is learnt.

The question, whether businessmen and other parties who could not represent their cases properly to the authorities concerned could take the help of lawyers—had been engaging the serious attention of the State Government for some time past.

Free India Keeps Her Sports Flag Flying

THOUSANDS of sports fans have heard scintillating commentaries Of Berry Sarbadhikary from the A. I. R. Here Barry reviews the march of sport in India.

After years of struggle when the goal of independence eclipsed all other thoughts, a pattern of national life is now being woven and into that pattern stands out Indian sport in bold relief.

BY BERRY SARBADHIKARY

THAT after independence national consciousness in sport and sporting matters as the means towards building national health and character has developed by amazing strides was perhaps best exhibited by India's staging the First Asian Games at the Indian capital in March this year.

As in many other Asian spheres, India took the lead in sport also and, what is more, capped the First Asian Games with great success. Eleven Asian nations, including India, the host country, participated in the games, run on the lines of World Olympaids.

It was in the fitness of things that the unwritten ban on the "enemy" (!) Japan imposed by the World Olympic Games even in 1948 was not only lifted by India but Japan's participation in the Asian Games was warmly welcomed in New Delhi.

Japan returned the compliment by exhibiting her revival unmistakably in spite of the stress and strain of a grim, long-drawn-out war and running away, unofficially, with the honours of the First Asian Games. That for eight days the eyes of not only all Asia but the entire world were focussed on these mammoth games as well as performances in the actual arena are an index to the efficiency of a nation or a group of nations in other and more important spheres internationally!

Perfect Picture

The President of the Indian Republic, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, opened the historic Games amidst the tumultous applause of a whole nation. And colour and pageantry, undreamt of in India till independence, marked the opening. The newly-built National Stadium, the venue of the Games, looked a perfect picture with the majestic ruins of the historic Purana Quilla in the background. On the other side was the spacious road leading up to the Government House—a road which would put to shame even the "Olympic Way" specially built for the 1948 London Olympaid, leading up to the famous Wembley Stadium.

Gay flags of eleven participating nations and the flag of the Federation of Asian Games—the sun with eleven interlinked rings under it (to denote the number of countries taking part) on a white background, connoting Peace adorned the picturesque stadium. And when the President arrived in State the great assembly rose like one man to the refrains of the National Anthem, the Jana Gana Mana.

Colour there was in plenty. The massed band clad in scarlet played delightful music. Round the arena were posted men with balloons of many hues. And then began the March Past of eleven nations, men and women, the flower of those nations. As the teams lined up on the arena the Games were declared open, followed by a fanfare of trumpets and the hoisting of the Federation flag. Soon after in the Olympic tradition, thousands of pigeons—the symbol of Peace—were released to the roar of a salute of guns. The many-coloured balloons chased the pigeons high up in the sky forming a brilliant canopy to an equally brilliant spectacle. The Torch was lighted, a Torch that burned night and day for eight days before it was extinguished as Prmie Minister Nehru performed the closing ceremony which matched, if not surpassed, the colour and pageantry of the opening day—tinged nevertheless with a touch of sadness which parting inevitably causes.

Government Aid

This story in the flashback, as they say in the film world, is necessary not only to describe the grandeur of it all but to point out the great organising ability which a Free India alone could produce.

Needless to say, our Government, now sports-conscious, made every help available to the organisers, including among other things, building materials, concessional transport and even food stuff. Commemmorative postage stamps for the First Asian Games were issued and, in fine, national importance was attached to the Games by the Government high-ups.

All these combined to make the Games a triumphant success of which India is legitimately proud.

In the arena, be it added, Indian sportsmen and sportswomen created a very favourable impression and in the unofficial team-placings India came out only second best to Japan.

It was G. C. Sondhi, President of the Amateur Athletic Association and, more or less, India's permanent member on the International Olympic Committee, who conceived the idea of the Asian Games and did much of the spadework for staging the first Games in India.

Stadia All Over

There is an important feature of post-independence Indian sports with which is associated the name of Anthony S. de Mello, a born organiser. That feature is the formation of the National Sports Club of India with the object of providing playing fields and a chain of stadia throughout the country. When the N.S.C.I. scheme under semi-governmental aegis was first made public the reaction was far from satisfactory and critics far from few. A case of yet another blue-print was what many commented. But with the speed of thought, de Mello launched his nation-wide drive for membership of the club. The response in the teeth of naked opposition in certain quarters, was nevertheless satisfactory. A sufficient sum of money was raised for the N.S.C.I. to go ahead with the construction work of the National Stadium in New Delhi and the Vallabhbhai Olympic Stadium in Bombay.

The National Stadium was ready well ahead of the start of the Asian games which prompted Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to confess publicly, while opening the stadium, that it was one of the few occassions when a blue-print did not remain just a blue-print but had taken shape.

The Vallabhbhai Olympic stadium, the fore-runner of others at different centres, will be opened officially in October next.

Thanks to N.S.C.I. Secretary de Mell's lead, under the guidance of President Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister of India, there was a healthy clamour for playing fields and stadia all over the country, as never before.

In Calcutta the newly-founded National Cricket Club are going ahead with the construction of a cricket stadium on the historic Eden Gardens which is named after the Immortal Ranji—Prince Ranjitsinghji, later the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. This stadium-mindedness augurs well as much for Indian sport as for the health of the youth of the entire nation. There is every prospect of big Indian cities as well as small, such as Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, amongst others, getting one or more stadia in the near future.

International Sports

In the India after independence that international sporting contacts are on the increase admits of no doubt. India has been participating in the World Olympic Games from 1928 onwards but it was to the 1948 London Olympiad that, aided by a substantial Government contribution, India sent a sizeable contingent of over a hundred competitors and officials. Returns in the shape of Olympic successes were however limited to India's maintaining the unbeaten sequence of winning the Olympic hockey title since the Amsterdam Olympiad in 1928. And yet, those who saw India's scintillating maiden appearance in Olympic football or Henry Rebello missing so tragically the Hop, Step and Jump title will agree with me that the result sheet is not always the correct index to a team's performances.

Cricket

At cricket in the 1947-48 season India made her maiden tour of Australia and in 1948-49 had the pleasure of welcoming the first West Indies team to India.

In Australia a depleted Indian team led by the lion-hearted Lala Amarnath was remarkable for the spirit of fight in it against unquestionably heavy odds. Amarnath himself started off with some glorious innings to win the highest praises from critics and spectators alike; the skipper's lapse with the bat in the Tests was more than made up by his deputy, Vijay Hazare when he joined the cricket immortals by scoring two separate hundreds in a Test. The all-round performances of Vinoo Mankad and then the new discovery, Dattu Phadkar, were also remarkabe. Above all was the tribute paid to the Indian, and particularly to skipper Amarnath as a "fine ambassador" by no other than Sir Donald G. Bradman himself.

At home against the West Indies, India lost the rubber but was well on the way to squaring matters up in the final Test at Bombay by all but winning it.

To India's credit goes also the conceiving of the idea of Commonwealth cricket teams and giving it shape as two successive and successful Commonwealth visits to India conclusively prove.

Tennis And Other Games

In lawn tennis India not only did the spadework in getting her proposed Asian Lawn Tennis Championship affiliated to the International Tennis Federation but staged the First Asian Championship on the famous Woodburn Park courts of Calcutta. India produced the first Asian champion too, in the person of Dilip Bose and be it added that unlike the Asian Games the Asian Tennis Championships were open to competitors from all over the world.

Similarly in various other sport—badminton, table tennis, football etc.—India has been sending out teams abroad and, or receiving at home famous foreign teams or foreign stars.

Thus, besides participating in the Thomas Cup—the Davis Cup of badminton—India has brought out Wong Peng Soon, the Malayan wizard and the virtual world champion.

At table tennis, in addition to taking part in the Swaythling and Marie Corbillion Cups, world champions like Richard Bergmann and Johnny Leach have toured India.

In football, well-known teams from Sweden have visited the country. Reverting to table tennis, India has successfully applied for staging the next World Championships at Bombay in February 1952.

And, so, whichever way one looks at Indian sport after her achieving independence in August, 1947, one will find a chockful of sporting events both at home and abroad. In the immediate future, the M.C.C. visits India in 1951-52, the compliment being returned by India in the English summer of 1952, followed by India's maiden tour of the West Indies in January, 1953. The usual Davis Cup, Thomas Cup, and Swaythling Cup engagements, among others, are there in July-August of 1952. India sends her Olympic team to Helsinki, Finland.

Whether as a result of all this the standard of our sport has advanced or not in the world context is beyond the scope of this article. Be that as it may, in the post-independence period in this sphere of sport at least, India has a fresh lead which would hardly have been possible had not India been free—free to plan and forge ahead unhindred by anything except national considerations. Yes, Indian sport is on the march in Free India!

FIRST ASIAN GAMES BEAT NEW TRACK

SOVIET DREADS WAR ABOVE ALL THINGS

(Continued from Page 5)

sians must know very well that they are playing with a twoedged sword, a strong and coherent China, standing on the long Asiatic Russian frontier, being an occupational nightmare of all Russian Foreign Ministers, which no amount of Leninist jargon can possibly dispel.

We forget the extreme difficulty experienced by any central Russian Government in holding together its vast Eurasian possessions. These difficulties are multiplied to infinity when that Government bases itself on an idea actively subscribed to by only six million of 200 million inhabitants (and a great proportion of the six million Party members are not fanatics and crusaders, but only careerists who have developed a vested interest in the domestic status quo). There is only one hope for the regime in the eyes of its proprietors, and that is to continue with the forced revolution in industry and agriculture until the State is not only strong enough to take on all comers, but also rich enough to spare development for raising the standard of living. If this consummation proves to be a vain dream, it will be because the Soviet Government, its hereditary pathological obsession with security heightened by the conspiratorial attitude of Bolshevism, does not know where to stop in building up its strength and goes too far in its efforts to weaken the enemy.

The cold-war policy of the Kremlin would be sensible from the Soviet point of view if it could be carried out at a low cost; the Soviet Union and her satellites would grow slowly stronger and richer while the Western Powers would grow rapidly weaker and poorer.

But to achieve the disruption of the West the Kremlin has first been compelled to cut off Russia and East Europe from all the desperately-needed benefits of Western trade (with an adverse effect on the attempt to raise the standard of living) and then, to meet the growing threat arising from the rearming of the West (and the consequent postponement of the economic slump), to spend far more than it can reasonably afford on building up its own defences.

Size Of Red Army

It is against this background, I suggest, that the size of the Soviet armed forces should be seen. Russia has always had a vast standing army (over a million in pre-1914 days, when France and Germany had about half-a-million each); and a good deal of her present extravagence in numbers is easily explained if you look at the frontiers of the Soviet Union, not from Berlin or Vienna, but from Moscow—a Moscow, moreover, expecting serious trouble sooner or later.

To win a major war a modern State requires, besides an army, a highly developed industry, the means of feeding the workers in industry, and a reasonably steady morale in the people. Stalin is not only acutely conscious of the vulnerability of Russia's frontiers; he also knows the weaknesses of Soviet industry and agriculture.

Stalin Has Enough

This state of affairs is the answer to those who suggest that Stalin may be driven to war to increase the resources of the Soviet Union. It is true that the Ruhr must seem a tempting prize; but it is quite clear that the Soviet Union has more resources than she can now develop.

Even Persian oil must seem to the Kremlin, at any rate as far as the immediate future is concerned, a commodity to deny the British rather than a source of wealth for Russia.

Peace Appeal

Stalin will save them from war provided they go on working too hard for too little return. But he had promised them this in 1945, and his promise was not honoured. So today he is compelled to offer an additional guarantee, which he finds in the common people all over the world. The Stockholm peace appeal has been useful outside Russia as a disruptive device; but its main purpose is domestic to convince the Russian people that, despite the machinations of the Governments of the West, the peoples of the West loathe war as much as they themselves and will help to make it impossible.

This is not the picture of a State hell-bent on war. It is the picture of a State dreading war above all things. The only real danger of war, it seems to me, is through crass miscalculation by the Kremlin in striving to weaken the West as a potential attacker. Less fear and more resolution on our part can only diminish the chances of any such blunder.

The futurist artist put a final splash on his picture and stood back to consider the effect.

"I'm rather bothered about a title," he said to a friend who had been watching him.

"Why not call it 'Home'" said the friend.

"Home? Why?" asked the artist.

"Because," was the reply, "there's no place like it."

My Dear Sisters And Brothers

I CAME across a nice little poem on "Verbiage" in the "Treasure Chest." Its first two verses are written by Ralph Mortimer Jones and the last two by E. Morekind. I thought the poem would interest you, and therfore am reproducing it:—

I asked a pretty Adjective
To go with me to town.
She said, "I really cannot, sir,
I'm promised to the Noun."
I saw them sitting side by side,
And neither one had stirred.
"What keeps you now?" I asked. They said,
"We're waiting for the Verb."
But when the Verb came dashing up
There was no more delay;
He took them up into his cab
And whisked them both away!
Whom did he have for foot-men fine?
I'll give you just three guesses,
Adverbs, of course, in uniform,
With some adverbial phrases.
Conjunctions were the bridges crossed
As they dashed along,
And Punctuation marked the miles.
Can you add to this song?

Study-Travel Programmes

Many American schools are sponsoring combined study and travel programmes in other countries during the summer months. These programme offer courses ranging from languages and the arts to the study of human relations.

A group of teachers and students has started a study tour of the Pacific Ocean countries. Tour members sailing on the liner, S.S. 'President Cleveland', will visit Hawaii, Japan, Hong Kong, and the Philippines. At stopovers in these countries, students will make educational tours in connection with regular summer session courses in the humanities and social sciences conducted aboard ship, which is called for this cruise a "floating university."

Another group of students is making a study-tour of the Pacific and the Far East by plane. The world flight, sponsored by Lafayette College in Pennsylvania, will include stops at Honolulu, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Tehran, Baghdad, Cairo, Tel Aviv, and Rome. The College is also sponsoring a South American flight. Classes in history, politics, economics, and sociology will be held both aboard the planes and in classrooms of the countries visited.

The British Festival in London and Stratsford will be attended by students of the drama department of Syracuse University of New York. They will also attend theater festivals in Salzburg, Austria, Venice, Italy, and Edinburgh, Scotland.

Promoting International Understanding

Other students from Syracuse University and from Ohio Wesleyan University in Ohio are making fine art study tours this summer. They will visit the banks of the castle Rhine in Germany, and visit art museums and famous buildings in London; Ghent, Belgium; and in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. In the Rijks Museum in the Hague they will view masterpieces of the Dutch portrait artist, Rembrandt; in Milan, Italy, Leonardo da Vinci's "LUST SUPPER"; and in Florence, Italy, the canvases of Botticelli, Titian, and other great Renaissance artists.

As a means of promoting greater international understanding, the New School for Social Reasearch in New York City is sponsoring a study tour of economic and political conditions in other countries. Students, teachers, business men, and leaders of civic groups will be enrolled in the six-week session which will be centered first near Copenhagen, Denmark, and then in Paris, with short excursions through Scandinavia and Germany.

A study of the European school system is the object of a group of students, teachers and other professional people who will participate in a ten-week field trip offered by Wayne University of Detroit, Michigan. They will travel through twelve countries as a part of their study on comparative education.

An institute on Human Relations in World Affairs offered by the School of Education of New York University, is also being held this summer at the University of London and at the University of Heidelberg.

Industry-The Liver Of Life

Beauty of life lies in work, writes Brother M. K. Krishnan of Cananore. One must do some work. If there is no work, one must create one. Work is the play is work, that is the chorus of the garden of children spontaneous joy they find in work and play.

The rolling waves and running brooks, murmuring leaves and morning breeze sing the song of work. However hard, work is sweet. Sometimes we may be thrown into an uninteresting Jordan, yet we should put interest in our work and pull on, till we fit in with an interested job.

Move on and on, work day and night; there the golden gate of success is ushered before you. The sweet nector of life is there. Drink and sleep, drink and sleep; but now, work, work and work.

Balkan-ji-Bari

A conference of Balkan-ji-Bari workers and Nursery School Teachers in Relief Camps was held at Khar. Friends came from far off places like Kolhapur, Ahmedabad and Poona, besides from Kalyan and Chembur, numbering about twenty. In the morning a demonstration in running a Bal Mandir was given by Shri Prabhu Bhai, with the help of Shrimati Dhanu Behu. After the lunch in the afternoon, they held deliberations, and the conference terminated in the evening, with talks by Shri C. K. Kamdar and Shri Tirath Sabhani General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji Bari.

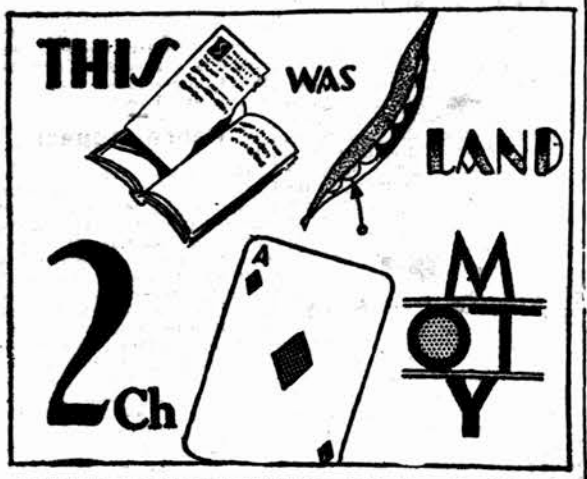
Balkan-ji-bari Units are carrying on their work in all parts of India. Have you ever tried to visit the Unit nearest to you? You have missed a lot if you have not done so! Once you go there, you will like to participate in their activities regularly. It is your duty also to introduce your friends to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. You will be doing them a good turn. Don't you think so? And they will bless you for it always!

All are most welcome to be enrolled in this All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dadar—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. He will be very glad to hear from you at any time.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

A LETTER FROM DADA



Pictured in this rebus is a letter from Dada. You will quickly learn what he has written if you build a message from the words and letters with the pictures in the illustration. The last group of letters may be a stumbling block, but do not forget that it makes sense when you get the answer.
The letter reads: "This was planned to chase monotony". I do hope you were able to decipher it!

The Snake Charmer's Age

The digits of the snake-charmer's age, when reversed, represent the age of his tuneful pipe. The difference between the ages of the charmer and the pipe equals the age of the hooded serpent. The serpent is one-fifth as old as the pipe.

How old is the snake-charmer?

Send your replies on a postcard, mentioning your full name and address and age, within a week, to Dada — "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21: To all those who send correct solutions, he will be glad to send a surprise present.

Story Of The Tractor

WHAT MECHANISATION CAN DO FOR INDIAN AGRICULTURE

MECHANIZATION of Agriculture may be said to have had its inception when primitive man first conceived the idea of harnessing his mate to a crude wooden (or bone) plough, leaving her to provide traction whilst he concentrated on the depth and regularity of his ploughing.

With the passing of the ages and emergence of some form of civilization, beasts of burden replaced the human element as power units; and the transition from wood to stone and stone to iron were logical steps along the path of progress.

The time when mechanical power first began to replace horse and bullock teams came with the advent of steam power, about the middle of the last century. Steampower however, never constituted a really serious challenge to the horse in the agricultural field because operational costs are anything but competitive with the smaller but more modern petrol, kerosene or Diesel Engined tractors.

Modern Tractor

The first development of a tractor powered by an internal combustion engine came from America in 1890. In 1899, in Great Britain, Rushton Hornsby also produced an internal combustion engined tractor. These early machines —which were individually produced—were heavy, recognized as unreliable, and extremely expensive.

In 1907 Ford entered the field with a farm tractor powered by a copper-jacketed engine, the first of the new tractors being built at the Ford Piquette Plant, USA.

Then, in 1917, a radical development took place, which changed the whole history and technique of farming. Embattled and blockaded Britain was faced with a food crisis which might have changed the whole course of the war. The need for increased food production became more and more urgent. The tempo of the U-Boat campaign was being stepped up, and increased sinkings were being directly reflected in the shortages of those foodstuffs Britain normally obtains from outside sources. To remedy the position, the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, in co-operation with Ford of America, imported into U.K. some 5,000 American-made Fordson Tractors—and it is generally accepted that it was at this point the real mechanization of British Agriculture began in earnest.

Twenty-two years later, in 1939 history was to repeat itself, and Fordson tractors were again to play a big part in Britain's Second Battle for Food.

This, then, is Ford's contribution to the mechanization of British Agriculture. ...The increase in the tractor population of Great Britain is graphically indicated by the following: In 1900, the number of tractors in Great Britain was nil; in 1917, there were only 5,000; by 1918 the figure had risen to 10,000; by 1931 (and here we have to allow for the slump years) they had 20,000; in 1937 the figure stood at 46,000.

Of these, 80 per cent were Fordsons.

Ford's contribution to Britain's Second Battle for Food was no less than 1,36,811 new tractors being put into use in England from September 3, 1939 to August 15, 1945 V-J Day. During 1940-1945, thanks to mechanization, British farmers had INCREASED total crops by no less than 2,07,67,000.

OF ALL TRACTORS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THIS PERIOD 94 PER CENT WERE FORDSON.

Peace Time Conditions

It is reliably computed that twenty million acres of Great Britain are arable land, mechanization during World War II being responsible for an increase of 6½ million arable acres. Even this twenty million (large though it is in proportion to the total area of the country) is not considered sufficient, and the present target is an increase of 20 per cent in the next three years.

Exactly as is the case with India, agriculture is still the greatest—and, indeed, the basic—English industry. In U. K., it is felt and contended that any reduction in the cost of living MUST start with agriculture and food production costs. Coupled with this, and due to conditions arising out of World War II, the British know that it is more essential than ever to reduce expenditure in Dollars. Exactly like ourselves, one manner in which this can be done is by importing less food and producing more at home. This, of course, whether here or there, means increasing farm mechanization. One sure way in which a farmer can reduce production costs is to increase yields; and increased yields is achieved by mechanizing more.

The introduction of low pressure pneumatic tyres for Tractors (1932) affected farming operations immensely. With these tyres, higher road speeds could be attained, which meant that tractors could, from that point onwards, be utilised for many haulage operations.

Present Position

The last figure shown previously in this article as being the Tractor population in U.K. was that of 1937, when the total was 46,000 —of which 80 per cent were Fordsons.

The year 1943 saw the total number of tractors in Great Britain at the 1,50,000 mark; in 1946 there were no less than 2,10,000 in operation—OF WHICH 85 PER CENT WERE FORDSONS. In 1948, Britain's Tractor population totalled 2,92,000; and today, in 1951, the 3,00,000 figure has been passed. OF THESE 85 PER CENT ARE FORDSONS. This gives an overall average concentration of one tractor to every 66.66 acres!! When it is borne in mind that an area covering the total occupied by Great Britain could be tucked away in a corner of the Bombay Presidency with ease (and remain hardly noticeable) the Indian scene suffers badly in comparison.

The infinitesimal tractor population of India is spread out over the millions of acres considered arable in the country; and this position is going to need radical revision if India is to take her rightful place in the lineup of food-producing nations.

The obvious answer (as was the answer to Britain's problem in TWO emergencies) is mechanization—and fast. Right now, as the above figures show, the problem is only being nibbled at.

In India, there are still enormous areas of fertile land undeveloped as well as areas where crops are uncertain due to rainfall. The solution to India's food problem, therefore, is (1) improved irrigation in those areas where productivity is subject to the vagaries and uncertainties of the weather; (2) development of unfarmed lands, more up-to-date farming methods and lower cost of food production.

So far as (2) is concerned, the answer lies to hand — tractors and implements and still more tractors and implements.

WILL CHINESE REDS INVADE INDO-CHINA?

French Defenders Will Need Allied Air And Sea Support

BY GRAHAM JENKINS

RISING commodity prices and falling property and stock values in Hanoi besides China's Southern frontier reflect Indo-China's growing uneasiness at what may happen should the "adventures" in Korea cease.

The question Hanoi residents are asking is: "Will China some day turn southward for another adventure?" "Will it be Indo-China or Burma—or could it be both?"

Apart from the completion of a new railway from Nanking, Kwangsi provincial capital, to the Indo-China border at Loung Tcheou, China so far has given no indication of her intentions, if any.

The concensus of informed opinion here is that the Moscow strategists want first to get the Western armies out of the Far East before they try anything further. That, it is thought here, will take months if not years.

To meet this strategy Indo-China's main State of Vietnam is mobilising hurriedly to complete her 120,000-man Army to bolster the French Union defenders and is taking police measures to enforce its political will.

It will be ready then for an uneasy peace or a more savage war than the country's strong Vietminh Communist-led rebels so far have mounted. Vietnam is determined to show China any adventure into this country would be as costly as Korea.

The obstacles for any invader from the North are mainly geographic in both Burma and Indo-China.

Path To Malaya

Army observers here say the mighty Mekong and the treacherous Irrawaddy rivers would force any invader from Yunnan province in China to accept at least a 25 per cent loss of heavy equipment before encountering any real resistance. But the prize of a successful invasion on this left flank of the South-East Asian front would be a path to Malaya.

Many think, too, that Thailand would fall an easy prey.

In Indo-China two invasion routes exist. One is down four important winding jungle tracks through Tonkin's high mountains. The other is across the Tonkin Gulf from China's Hainan Island.

The land routes in both Burma and Indo-China, according to Army observers, are in bad shape. A big programme of road-building would be necessary to establish lines of communication for heavy equipment and infantry supplies.

No Signs

Any sign that Indo-China's frontier roads were being improved in the direction of the French-held Tonkin delta would be a certain indication of China's intentions, these observers believe. So far the French report there have been no signs.

But the French are preparing for this possibility. A new heavy French airbase is being built half-way down the Annam coast at Tourane. They believe bombers from Tourane and carrier-borne fighters would be needed to augment the existing French tactical airforce in Tonkin if the road-building was begun.

Warships and planes would also be needed in the Tonkin Gulf if there were signs of a sea-borne invasion being prepared on Hainan Island.

The first phase of any South-East Asia invasion, therefore, according to these observers, must be fought in the air.

They do not overlook the possibility that the invader might also have planes to combat French air efforts to break-up the necessary preparatory road-building phase of such a campaign.

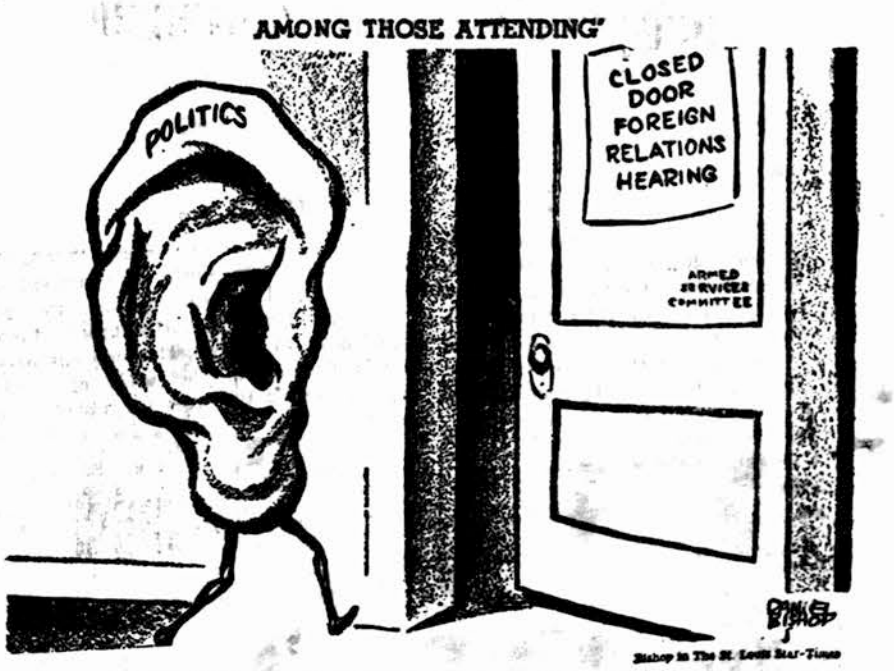
Besides possible air support the invader would have the advantage of using Indo-China's Vietminh rebel army to try to keep the French and Vietnamese armies occupied.

French officers say it is possible an invader could come down Tonkin's four key tracks without repairing the roads. But in that even they do not believe the invader could establish supply lines that would be necessary to sustain an attack against the growing French defences on the Tonkin delta.

Allied Aid Needed

The French believe Allied aid in the form of carrier-borne and ground-based fighters and bombers would be immediately essential if any invasion came. Tourane airbase would be ready for them. Warships might also be necessary based farther south at Nahtrang or Camranh Bay.

Similar support, they think, would be necessary for Burma, where the prospect of successful resistance is less hopeful.



Bishop in The St. Louis Star-Times

SUPER-TRAMP BECOMES GREAT POET

IN the nineties of the last century, three of the roughest hobos you ever saw—American Dick, Australian Joe and English Will—were clinging to the buffers of a Yankee express, enjoying a free ride. As the train approached the station the three men jumped—first Dick, then Joe and last of all, Will. Joe and Dick fell clear and ran off. But English Will slipped—and one of his legs had to be amputated, writes John Prestwood in **'Tit-Bits'.**

Yet that man, English Will, the super-tramp, was destined to become one of the greatest poets in modern literature, the friend of peers and intimate of immortals.

William H. Davies was born in a public-house called the Church House in the town of Newport, Monmouthshire, in 1873. His first job brought him in five shillings a week, as assistant to a Newport ironmonger. But office life irked him, and he ran away from home and worked his passage in a cargo ship bound for America, where he lived as a tramp among Yankee down-and-outs.

Vagabond's Life

Sometimes they picked hops; sometimes they begged in the great cities. Once, when the weather was bitterly cold, Davies, having no home or job, punched the Sheriff of a small town on the nose—so that he could spend a few months in a warm jail!

After several years spent among vagabonds, Davies worked his passage home, where he became aware on the very verge of middle age, of his gifts as a poet. A relative left him a legacy of about eight shillings a week and with this he lived in cheap lodging-houses, and often at Rowton House, King's Cross, the great London institute for the poor.

The honour of producing Davies's first book of poetry fell to the London publishing house of Watts and Co. Ltd. Davies arrived at their London offices, looking very shabby and ill-fed, with a bundle of verses that no one would publish. They agreed to print them for him at his own cost leaving him to try his hand at selling them.

Shaw's Tribute

The story of that first book has been told by Bernard Shaw in the preface to one of Davies's later volumes.—

"In the year 1905 I received by post", Shaw wrote, "a volume of poems by one William H. Davies. Before I had read three lines I perceived that the author was a real poet. Here I saw, a genuine innocent."

But Davies's tramping days were not yet over. Few bought his book.

Fortunately two eminent fellow poets saw one of his books —Edward Thomas and Walter de la Mare. Together they subscribed a few shillings each week to pay the rent and fuel of a small cottage, nestling in the Sussex downs, which they had found for Davies. Given quiet and the freedom from need, he wrote some of the finest of his poems. In a few years he became a leading literary figure.

Many of his lines reflect London life as he saw it in alleys, beer houses and cheap lodgings. But it is as a Nature poet that his genius was to find full flower.

He married late in life, and it is good to know that he lived to a great old age.

Meaning Of Aggression

A.

(Continued from Page 2)

self-defence was left unimpaired and also the right to come to the aid of a state attacked. In 1931, there was a set-back. With the double challenge on the economic and on the political front, the League of Nations failed doubly. There was neither collective action nor security. The League failed to restore peace and harmony when Japan, a permanent member of the council, embarked on a war of aggression on China, a member of the League and prosecuted a campaign in defiance of both the Council and the Assembly. Japan, Germany and other states withdrew from the League. In 1939, the anarchy of sovereign was at its worst. The second world war broke out and for six years the world was convulsed with all its horrors and brutalities. Soviet Russia was expelled from the League. Italy, Spain and the four other States withdrew from the body. The League was dissolved and the Covenant was dead. The Pact of Paris despite its violations is still the positive international law. We may therefore direct our attention to this instrument.

●

With the above background, the victors in the second world war undertook the work of reconstruction, through their handiwork, the United Nations Charter. This is the third great multilateral treaty which has sought to destroy that barbarous principle of International law— — the sovereign right of a nation State to go to war and to employ all its resources for the purpose of destroying another State. The loophole to which the use of the technical word "war" give rise in the past has now disappeared. The Charter makes no reference to "war" in any of the articles. Article 51 therefore provides for the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence and here lies the value of regional arrangements.

Force used collectively in self-defence is also authorised use of armed forces. Anything contrary is unauthorised and amounts to a breach of the Charter, if not aggression. As to what is aggression, a threat to Peace, it is the Security Council alone which can determine.

The Security Council now takes the role of an international political agency and exercises some of the police functions of the state in the field of law and order. The United Nations Organisation is thus made more organic than a mere association of States; but the Charter stops short at that point. The Charter assumes that an exhaustive definition of aggression is impracticable.

●

It is from the discussion of the International Law Association that the doctrine has slowly emerged that aggressive war is the greatest of international crimes. The debates of the conferences were considered by the Allied nations when they established the machinery for the Nuremberg trials. If these trials have any lasting juridical value, it is this. In them, the general charge of launching an aggressive war was expressly based on the violation of the Pact of Paris. It is unfortunate that the doctrine was not made of universal application and the tribunal for the trial of the criminality of acts of aggression was not set up as an international court of justice.

Acts of aggression which violate international peace and order by whomsoever committed, must not only be recognised to be illegal but also dealt with effectively. "The great question is to discover, in the words of Lord Acton, 'not what the governments prescribe but what they ought to prescribe; for no prescription is valid against the conscience mankind.'

It is imperative that there should be a precise, clear-cut and comprehensive definition of aggression, if a lasting solution is to be aimed at. The definition contained in the Convention of 1933 between Russia, Afghanistan and other countries referred to above appears to be the nearest approach. Its merit is that it seeks to relate the offence to specific acts of commission, from which certain legal consequences flow. It is not based on assumption or hedged in by technicalities. And the ordinary, plain meaning of the term is also kept in view. Mr. Justice Kackson at the Nuremberg trial, followed the said definition for the purpose of determining the criminality of the acts of aggression complained of.

IPS.

BUTLER ON SHAW

(Continued from Page 2)

★

lying me. He asked if I was a Roman Catholic. I said quite civilly that I was not a Catholic. He replied that he had not said a Catholic but Roman Catholic. What was I? Was I Anglican Catholic? So seeing that he meant to argue I said I did not know; I was a Londoner and was of the same religion that people generally are at London.

This made him angry. He snorted:

"Oh, that's nothing at all"; and almost immediately left the table.

"THE ANCIENT MARINER"

I think I have said that the Ancient Mariner would not have taken so well if it had been called "The Old Sailor", so that Wardour Street has its uses.

LIFE IS A DREAM

and that is why the greatest men have always been dreamers.

EREWHON REVISITED

The Professor of Worldly Wisdom had plucked a man for having bought an egg that had a date stamped upon it.

BOOKS

are like imprisoned souls till someone takes them down from a shelf and frees them.

ALFRED AND THE CRUMB OF TOBACCO

The first time that Dr. Creighton asked me to come down to Peterborough before he became Bishop of London, I was a little doubtful whether or not to go. As usual, I consulted Alfred, who said:

"Let me have a look at his letter, sir."

I gave him the letter, and he said:

"I see, sir, there is a crumb of tobacco in it; I think you may go." I went and enjoyed myself very much.

Of course there are longer notes than these, devoted largely to painting and music and with references to 'Erewhon' and his other books, but it is interesting to see in the case of a man who thought he had put religion behind him that there are twice as many notes dealing with God as with any other subject except death, and that even death has twice as many references as his favourite subject Handel and even more than life.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Australia's Crocodiles, Ferocious And Cunning, Show Awesome Frenzy When Scrapping Among Themselves

(BY ION L. IDRIESS)

THE bank was wide and flat at the water's edge, then rose some 20-odd feet in a gentle slope. Up that slope was the glistening runway of a crocodile and he was lying at the top of it, his tail to the water. This was unusual, for when basking thus crocodiles generally have the head turned or partly turned, towards the water, ready at alarm to slither straight down to safety. This one was basking in the sunlight that flooded down into a jungle creek in the wilds of northern Australia. I was on the opposite bank, creeping among the trees for a shot at him.

DOWN behind him at the bank's edge an ugly snout arose and a saurian emerged and began slithering up the runway. The silent, definite quickness of the huge bulk, its swift crouching wriggle across and up the mud bank showed he meant to surprise the other. Instead, he was taken at a disadvantage for the other spun around and charged straight down the runway in a shower of liquid mud. They met with a throaty bellow.

With clawing paws they rolled over and over locked in one another's jaws. Tails showering the mud, they rolled down on to the flat. The one with the advantage strove to break the jaw of the other, surging above him with straining neck, battling to wrench that jaw apart. Their forepaws with the cruel hooked claws gripped and ripped and tore. Their snarling gurglings and drumlike thumps of the tail started a bedlam amongst the cranes overhead.

Mud and sticks flew out to daub the mangroves and splash into the creek. Over and over they rolled with a great splash into the water and under.

The creek broke into agitated waves as the battle was waged below, suddenly to break surface in a writhing flurry of interlocked bodies that sent the water splashing to the tree roots. With a final lashing of tails the fighting monsters vanished. A few minutes later, a violent surface disturbance higher up the creek told that the battle was still being waged. Gradually the waters subsided. The cranes settled back on the tree-tops with protesting squawkings.

I hadn't fired a shot. It had been all too swift for one thing; but I wouldn't have missed that fight for anything. I did not see them again. Whether the victor had wedged the other under some submerged log and drowned him—who knows? Perhaps their very fury took them both to death, entangled among the snags in some deep hole.

Jerks Prey Into Water

TWO old-men crocodiles will fight with a beastly, bellowing noise, thrashing about in the water or mud. Their bodies writhe around one another. Their steel-like claws stretch to the utmost as they strive to tear each other to pieces.

If they cannot grip the adversary's jaw, a favourite grip is the "dog grip," the front paw. Hell breaks loose then. The bitten thing raves frenziedly as it struggles to break the grip before its paw is chewed through. The bitter 'shoulders' his enemy, bearing to keep his body pressed against the adversary, and pushes sideways and backward while lowering with part-arched neck. The claws of one paw press down upon his enemy's snout. It thus holds every advantage, for the enemy can only follow it around and is unable to bring its own jaws into action.

If the grip cannot be broken, then the paw will be chewed off. The maimed saurian may then possibly escape, proof being provided by the fact that a crocodile whose paw has been chewed off is occasionally shot or trapped. Occasionally, also, one is shot that has had two or three feet of its tail chewed off. One enormous monster that "Anzac" Bennett shot on the Endeavour river, Cooktown, had lost at least five feet of his tail in some submarine battle. It was enormous, that thing—the largest ever known to be shot in the Cape York peninsula.

Monster Lizards

The tail is another "king grip" if the antagonist can hold it, for he thus can keep out of reach of the other. No matter how the victim fights and struggles, often desperately striving to "catch" the other's tail, if it cannot jam its antagonist against the bank, or a tree, or underwater log, then the grip is held until the tail is chewed through.

Crocodiles are the monster "lizards" of the world. Yet the female lays eggs, while all have feet like a duck. But anyone who might think the crocodile a sisey would be very much mistaken.

Many a time I've watched the ugly brutes crawling up on to the mud. I was curious to learn just how they do it. Though they are crawling, their bulk appears to slide along over soft mud where a man would become bogged. They put pressure on the mud and seem almost to slither along; not the same pressure as a man's foot or an animal's hoof, but the long "creepy" pressure of a wonderfully elastic, pliable, almost torpedo-shaped body. Their tracks on soft mud are long, shiny slithers.

Has No Tongue

Unless in the water and perfectly sure of themselves, the crocodiles will seldom snap at prey, unless it be fish, even then I've seen them snatch out with a lightning clutch of the claw. Just submerged near the bank, they wait for prey at some spot favoured by animals as a drinking place. As the beast leans over to drink, the fore-bulk of the crocodile rears up from the water and his terrible claws snatch out. One sideways twisting writhe of the crocodile and the prey is jerked into the water and dragged under.

I've seen a crane on the wing get the last shock of his life by a crocodile's tail. On urgent business bent, he flies too low over the water. The tail whips up and the crane is knocked into the open jaws.

A quaint fact about the crocodile is that he has no tongue; only a palate, his "innards" contain a filthy, slurry liquid. His digestive organs are made to treat only soft, decayed, or partly-decayed food. This is one reason why, if he takes a bait that is in fresh meat, he can disgorge the soiled meat.

The crocodile, as a rule, seizes its prey, then sinks, quickly drowning it. But he can also drown it on the surface, while breathing himself. To succeed, he must grab the animal's head in his own jaws, then pull the victim's nostrils under water. Although its own mouth is partly open the water cannot rush down the crocodile's throat, for this closes as a valve would. The crocodile breathes through the nostrils, which are on the tip of the snout. From there the long air passages do not enter the mouth, but travel away up the snout and along the head and discharge the air at the back of the closed throat. So that the crocodile can breath as long as the tip of its snout is above water. When the crocodile submerges, the small air opening in each nostril closes tight.

THUS the crocodile not only takes its prey by surprise, but also enjoys a tremendous advantage in the struggle. Even large animals, bullocks, buffaloes, horses, the victim to its attack. If the first shock of the attack drags the victim into the water, the crocodile closes its throat valve and fills its lungs with air. Then the nostril valves close as the monster sinks and drags its prey under water.

Whether in daylight or at night in water or on land, the crocodile possesses keen sight—especially under water. Human vision, under water is limited to a few yards, to a few feet only when the water is discoloured. For under water service the crocodile's eye is incomparably more efficient than ours. We can outsee him easily on land, but all the same he can see a considerable distance when in the open air. Try to sneak on him through open forest country, and if you do not take every advantage of cover, he will detect you from hundreds of yards away. In northern Queensland rivers, the crocodiles being few in number and liable to be shot at now and again, make good use of eyesight. At times I've watched a horseman winding his way along the low hills fringing such rivers as the Bloomfield and Normanby. A crocodile floating out in midstream has been watching the horseman too. Should he dismount in view of the crocodile, the latter quietly sinks. Experience has taught it that the man has probably dismounted to aim a rifle. So it is not only the crow that has learned the meaning of a pointed rifle.

Cats' Eyes Also

The cold, baleful eye of the crocodile is one of the countless wonders of nature. So that it can see in bright sunlight, in the gloom of jungle creeks, in black night, below clear water, in muddy water and in water which grows denser with changing depths, the eye is fitted with a number of filaments. To my rough examination there appear to be three. Just as the reptile rises to the surface there is a "flick" over the eye instantaneous as a camera shutter and a filament thus protects the eye against the sudden change of light and makes vision effective for that light. When the crocodile sinks and goes deeper, another film automatically operates, as the light dims with changing depth, while still another film comes into service as the saurian glides down to greater depth with correspondingly less light. No matter whether it be fresh water or salt water, no matter whether the crocodile glides quietly down to the depths or whether he chases prey at great speed, these filaments react automatically and enable him to see distinctly.

As the crocodile can also see quite well at night, then he must have "Cat's" eyes," also. Or miraculous nature has added to his already marvellous eyes the property that enables the owl and other night birds to see at night.

Occasionally when a crocodile is submerging in clear water, immediately below you, you might notice "pin head" bubbles rising. These are not the larger air bubbles which he occasionally sends up. In clear, sparkling water these small bubbles shoot up like a puff of diamonds. Hunters believe these come from the eyes, or from some gland in the eye socket.

This hideously efficient brute grows two sets of ribs, longways, and crossways. These are not solidly fixed ribs like those of an animal. They are much more pliable and can move and expand. Doubtless this arrangement is to help him in his two lives under such different "atmospheres" and pressures, his life on land and his life under the water. I cannot say to what depth he can descend but, as I have seen him swimming 15 miles and more out to sea, he can probably descend to considerable depths. These sets of ribs would protect and regulate his body against the water pressure. He might be called "nature's submarine. (INNF).

NATURE'S BATTLING SUBMARINE

QUEEN'S 'TETE-A-TETE'

The Queen chats with guests at the Royal Garden Party in the grounds of the Buckingham Palace. Note the women in colourful 'saris' in the centre background.

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